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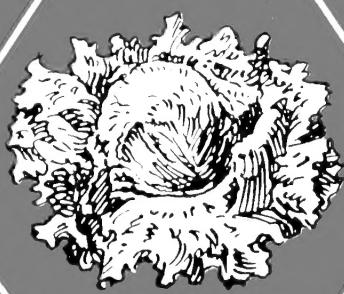
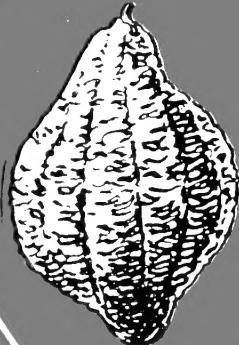
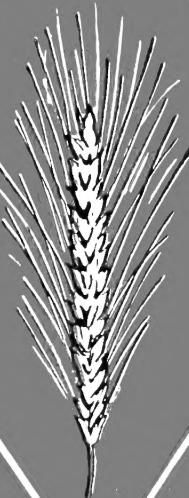
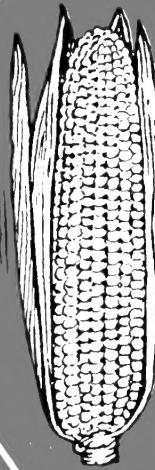
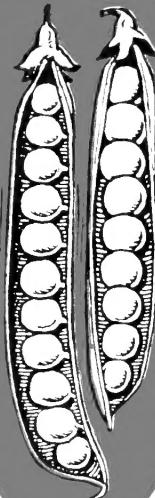
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Western Seed Co.

1945

DENVER COLO.



See How Easy It Is To Order By Mail

Parcel Post Information...

PACKAGES weighing not more than 70 lbs. and measuring not more than 100 inches in length plus girth (distance around) at widest point, may be mailed to all zones at the rates shown on the right.

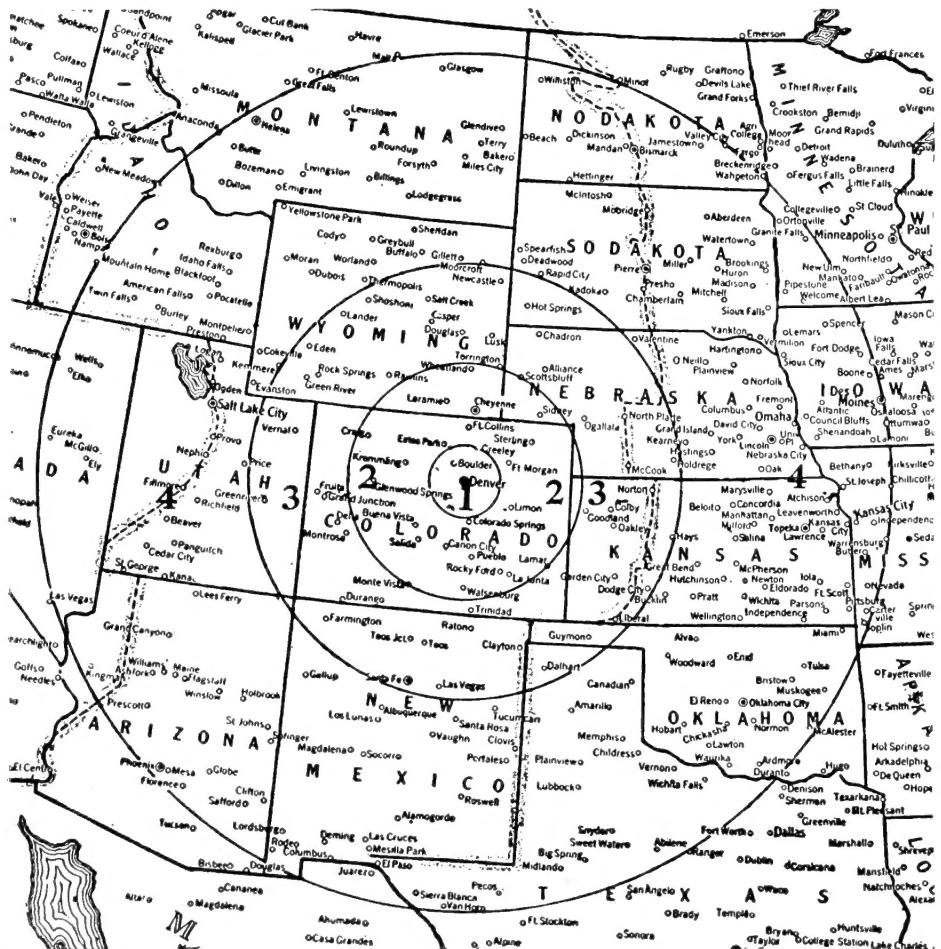
TOTAL THE SHIPPING WEIGHTS—On items that are not postpaid total the weights and allow a pound for packing. On packages weighing over 8 ounces, the post office figures any part of a pound as the next full pound.

FOR EXAMPLE—If your order weighs 8 pounds 1 oz., the 9-pound rate will apply. To Zone 3, the postage would be 26c.

SEND ENOUGH POSTAGE—We will return every cent of postage not needed.

C.O.D. SHIPMENTS—It is more convenient and less costly to remit with order. The post office charges a collection fee and a fee for the money order for remitting the collection to us.

No Plants or Nursery Stock Sent C.O.D.



PARCEL POST ZONES from DENVER, COLORADO

Wt. In Lbs.	Local	ZONES			
		1-2 Up to 150 miles	3 150 to 300 miles	4 300 to 600 miles	5 600 to 1,000 miles
1	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12
2	.09	.11	.12	.15	.18
3	.09	.12	.14	.18	.23
4	.10	.13	.15	.22	.28
5	.10	.14	.18	.25	.34
6	.11	.15	.20	.29	.39
7	.11	.16	.22	.32	.44
8	.12	.17	.24	.36	.50
9	.12	.18	.26	.39	.56
10	.13	.19	.28	.43	.61
11	.13	.20	.30	.46	.66
12	.14	.22	.32	.50	.72
13	.14	.23	.34	.54	.77
14	.15	.24	.36	.58	.82
15	.15	.25	.38	.61	.89
16	.16	.26	.40	.65	.94
17	.16	.27	.42	.68	.99
18	.17	.28	.44	.72	1.05
19	.17	.29	.46	.75	1.10
20	.18	.30	.48	.79	1.15
21	.18	.31	.50	.82	1.21
22	.19	.33	.53	.87	1.27
23	.19	.34	.55	.90	1.32
24	.20	.35	.57	.94	1.37
25	.20	.36	.59	.97	1.43
26	.21	.37	.61	1.01	1.48
27	.21	.38	.63	1.04	1.53
28	.22	.39	.65	1.08	1.60
29	.22	.40	.67	1.11	1.65
30	.23	.41	.69	1.15	1.70
31	.23	.42	.71	1.18	1.75
32	.24	.44	.73	1.23	1.81
33	.24	.45	.75	1.26	1.86
34	.25	.46	.77	1.30	1.92
35	.25	.47	.79	1.33	1.98
36	.26	.48	.81	1.37	2.03
37	.26	.49	.83	1.40	2.08
38	.27	.50	.85	1.44	2.14
39	.27	.52	.88	1.47	2.19
40	.28	.53	.90	1.51	2.25
41	.28	.54	.92	1.55	2.30
42	.29	.56	.94	1.59	2.36
43	.29	.57	.96	1.62	2.41
44	.30	.58	.98	1.66	2.46
45	.30	.59	1.00	1.69	2.52
46	.31	.60	1.02	1.73	2.58
47	.31	.61	1.04	1.76	2.63
48	.32	.62	1.06	1.80	2.69
49	.32	.63	1.08	1.83	2.74
50	.33	.64	1.10	1.87	2.79
51	.33	.65	1.12	1.91	2.84
52	.34	.67	1.14	1.95	2.90
53	.34	.68	1.16	1.98	2.96
54	.35	.69	1.18	2.02	3.01
55	.35	.70	1.21	2.05	3.07
56	.36	.71	1.23	2.09	3.12
57	.36	.72	1.25	2.12	3.17
58	.37	.73	1.27	2.16	3.23
59	.37	.74	1.29	2.19	3.29
60	.38	.75	1.31	2.24	3.34
61	.38	.76	1.33	2.27	3.39
62	.39	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45
63	.39	.79	1.37	2.34	3.50
64	.40	.80	1.39	2.38	3.55
65	.40	.81	1.41	2.41	3.62
66	.41	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67
67	.41	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72
68	.42	.84	1.47	2.52	3.78
69	.42	.85	1.49	2.55	3.83
70	.43	.87	1.51	2.60	3.88

Quality Seeds Produce Quality Vegetables

NECESSITY FOR GOOD SEEDS

The cost of producing crops on account of labor, etc., is getting higher and higher. So good seeds, more than ever before, play a very important part, for with higher costs a failure is serious. It costs no more to produce a good crop from good seeds than a poor crop or a failure from poor seeds. So the first step every planter should take is to secure good quality seeds.

The old saying, "Western Seeds for Western Growers" is a safe guide. Our seed is put up under the "Gold Seal" trade mark, and it is your protection in the garden and on the farm.

We operate numerous farms and trial grounds throughout Colorado, Arizona and California, a good portion of which is devoted to seed production and to extensive field trials of the seed we sell.

We have our own seed analyst and a seed testing laboratory. Every lot of seed we sell is tested for purity and germination. We do not guess. You can depend on Gold Seal Seeds.

A WARTIME BLESSING

The job of keeping the cost of living from soaring out of sight belongs to the American farmer, for without the great increase in food production, nothing could have kept prices at reasonable levels.

The main factor in this remarkable increase (in the face of labor shortage, seed shortage, reduced farm machinery and supplies) has been the willingness of farm families to work harder and longer, and they are entitled to profit regardless of some circles denouncing farmers as profiteers.

This increased farm production has proved a blessing in wartime and will constitute a challenge when peace comes.

Our Guarantee

Our seeds and nursery stock are sold to you with the express understanding that if they are not as represented and not fully satisfactory when you receive them, we will take them back and **CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY**. But as there are so many outside influences over which we have no control, such as climate, method of planting, care, conditions of soil, etc., we cannot guarantee results or be responsible in any way for the crop.

However, on account of the delays in transportation and the perishable nature of fresh vegetable and flower plants we do not guarantee that such plants will arrive in suitable condition.

OUR RETAIL STORE



We maintain for the convenience of those in the vicinity of Denver, a retail store where a welcome awaits you. We invite you to our store. Whether you buy or not, we will gladly go into your farming or gardening problems. Perhaps we can offer some profitable and timely suggestions.

At left is a picture of our modern retail store located at 1425 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colorado. We also have three warehouses comprising over 44,000 square feet of floor space where we try to carry a large and complete line of farm and garden seeds and supplies. **However, many items are short, especially tools, implements and many varieties of Flower Seeds.**

PRICES

on Vegetable and Flower Seed are postpaid unless otherwise noted.

FIELD SEED PRICES

Quantity prices on field seeds are not stated for the reason that they cannot be accurately determined at the time the catalog is printed. As field seeds move in larger volume than garden seeds, stocks and markets are constantly changing. We, therefore, issue price lists to meet these conditions and they will be mailed to interested parties upon request.

Or, if you have an idea of the variety or kind and approximate amount of Field Seeds you may require, send us your list and we will, without obligation to you, gladly make Special F.O.B. or Delivered Prices.

Our Field Seeds are described in this catalog on pages 59 to 67.

The Western Seed Co.

Retail Store: 1421-23-25 Fifteenth Street

ELMER HARTNER, President

Warehouses: 1512 Blake St., and 1600 Bassett St.

R. E. PATTERSON, Manager

DENVER 2, COLORADO

ASPARAGUS

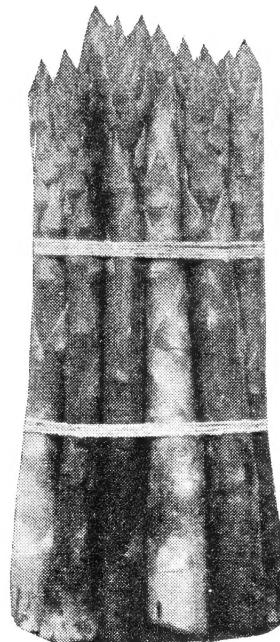
All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

ASPARAGUS SEED

CULTURE: Sow seed thick in rows 20 inches apart. Use plenty of water for the seed has a hard hull. After the plants start growing do not cultivate closely as this will injure the roots. The following spring or second year the roots should be dug, separated and transplanted in the field or garden, making trenches about 4 inches deep, 6 inches wide; place roots, crown up, 20 inches apart. Leave the rows 3½ feet apart. If you do not care to wait and raise your own roots we can supply you with two-year-old roots of the varieties listed below. Asparagus does not require as much water as most vegetable crops.

MARY WASHINGTON. (Re-selected.) Very productive. Best rust resistant strain, selected by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Produces rich, thick, dark green stalks, tinted darker at tips. It is an early and fast growing variety.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

PARADISE. A new large rust resistant asparagus which will produce a crop of large, heavy, rich green stalks, one year earlier than other varieties.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$3.50).



MARY
WASHINGTON

EARLY GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL. (Gold Seal Quality.) The heaviest yielding variety. Does very well in western territory and a favorite among market gardeners, as it produces dark green, large shoots.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 85c).

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. See page 35.

ARTICHOKE

JERUSALEM or POTATO. A dandy hog feed, heavy bearer. See page 35.

BEANS

We Catalog Only the Leading Varieties

CULTURE: Beans must not be planted until danger of frost is past and the soil is quite warm. Plant in rows 18 to 30 inches apart for hand cultivation, or 2½ to 3 feet apart for field culture. Space the seed 2 to 3 inches apart in the row and cover with 1 to 2 inches of soil. For a continuous supply make sowings every 2 weeks until 10 weeks before the first expected frost. Beans are more delicious and bear longer when picked before fully matured. Give frequent and shallow cultivation until blossoms appear. A packet will plant about 25 feet of row; 1 lb., 100 feet; 60 lbs. to an acre.

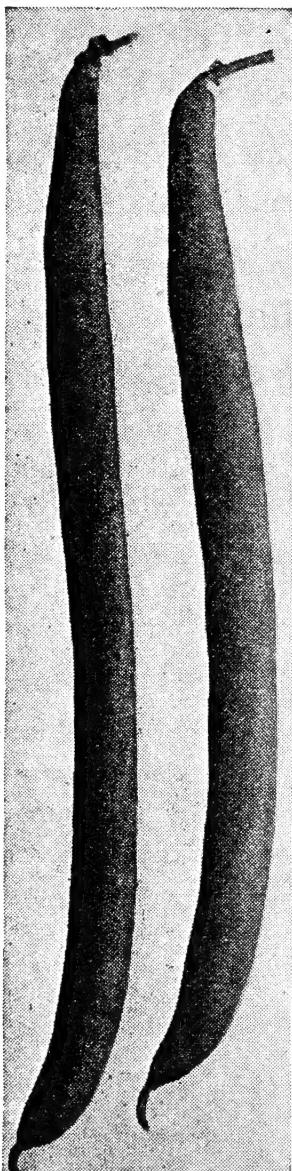
GREEN PODDED BEANS

BOUNTIFUL or EARLY SIX WEEKS. 49 days. Is the earliest of the green varieties. A very productive bean, pods are about 5 inches long, straight, handsome, rather light green, flat and of good quality. Is very popular on Eastern Markets. Also known as Plentiful.

FULL MEASURE. (Gold Seal Quality.) 54 days. One of the finest beans that can be grown because, besides being absolutely stringless, the texture of the pod never grows coarse but remains tender and meaty after the bean is fully matured. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, round, straight and firm.

TENDERGREEN or ASGROW STRINGLESS. 54 days. Pods are 6 to 6½ inches long, being absolutely stringless, straight, round, dark green, meaty and free from fibre and remain in this condition longer than any other variety. We have found this variety quite resistant to blight and other diseases and recommend it for main crop.

GIANT STRINGLESS. 55 days. Exceedingly productive and very hardy. Light green stringless pod 6 inches in length, round and fairly straight.



**TENDERGREEN
STRINGLESS**
All-America Selections
Gold Medal

LANDRETH STRINGLESS. 52 days. A greatly improved Burpee's Stringless. Pods are longer, slightly more round, flesh more tender, less fibrous, and no strings. Is a 15 per cent heavier yielder than Burpee's and a good shipping variety.

BEANS

WAX PODDED BEANS

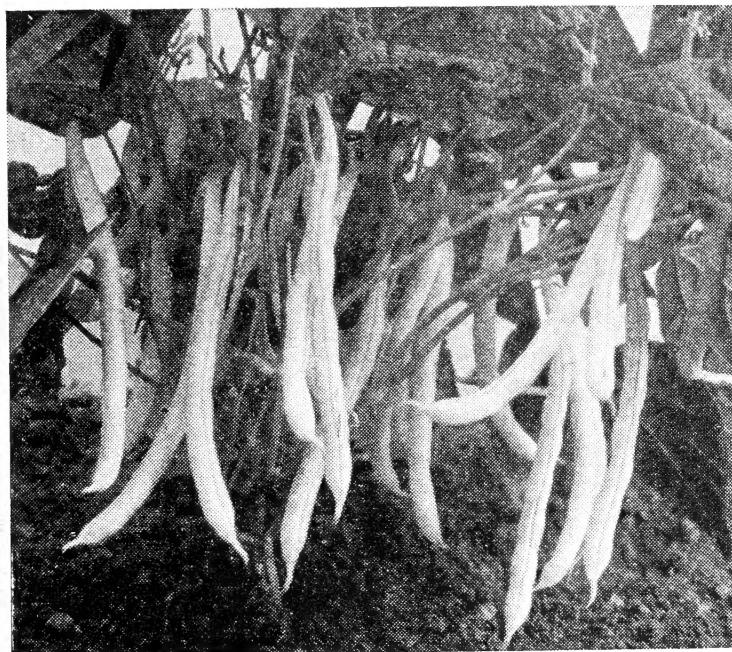
ROUND POD KIDNEY or BRITTLE WAX. 54 days.

An outstanding sort for home use and for the shipping trade. Plants large, erect, medium green, vigorous and productive. Pods handsome in appearance, medium yellow, round, slightly curved, extremely brittle; fleshy, absolutely stringless and fibreless; the best of the round podded wax varieties.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. 53 days. A desirable home and market garden variety. Plants strong and productive. Pods round, slightly curved, brittle and absolutely stringless. Seed solid black.

TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX. A much improved type of Golden Wax. Pods are stringless, smooth, symmetrical flat, light golden color, very tender, 5 to 6 inches long, almost an inch longer than Improved Golden Wax.

FOR EDIBLE SOY BEANS, FIELD BEANS, KIDNEY BEANS, NAVY BEANS, Etc., see page 85.



ROUND POD KIDNEY OR BRITTLE WAX

BEAN PRICES

	Pkt.
Bountiful	\$.07
Landreth Stringless .....	.07
Full Measure .....	.07
Tendergreen .....	.07
Giant Stringless .....	.07
Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	.07
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.07
Golden Wax Top Notch.....	.07
Kentucky Wonder .....	.07
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	.07
Horticultural Dwarf .....	.07
Broad Windsor .....	.07
Henderson Lima .....	.07
Fordhook Lima .....	.07
Burpee Improved Lima.....	.07
Baby Potato Lima.....	.07
King of Lima Pole.....	.07

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

 Where this insignia appears in this catalog it indicates the varieties so marked are proven new introductions of merit and have received an award in the All-America Selections Trials.

POLE BEANS

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD (Green).

67 days. The best known and most popular pole bean. Good for home and market garden, and for canning. Pods 7 to 9 inches long, practically round, curved, with undulating surface, meaty, of good quality. Strong climber, hardy, very prolific over long season. Slightly stringy, fibreless, very brittle.

KENTUCKY WONDER (Wax). 66 days. The best wax podded pole bean. Vines are strong, producing pods 6 to 8 inches long, coming in very abundant clusters, pods very broad, thick and fleshy, of golden yellow to creamy white.

SHELL BEANS

HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY. 56 days. Also called Dwarf Cherry. Used for snap beans, and also for green shell beans which are edible in 62 days. Pods green at early stage, changing to greenish yellow splashed with carmine at maturity; semiround, stringless, prolific. We can supply dwarf bush or tall climbing varieties.

LONG WINDSOR or FAVA. A late variety for use as a green shelled bean. Plants are very large and upstanding, pods glossy green. At eating stage the beans are light green, broad, flat, and usually three to a pod. Also edible when dry. Seed reddish brown with black eyes.

LIMA BUSH OR BUTTER BEANS

Prices Below, Description Page 4

	POSTPAID	NOT POSTPAID			
	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs. 100 lbs.
Bountiful	\$.07	\$.15	\$.40	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.60
Landreth Stringless .....	.07	.15	.45	1.90	2.80
Full Measure .....	.07	.15	.50	2.00	3.10
Tendergreen .....	.07	.15	.50	2.00	3.00
Giant Stringless .....	.07	.15	.45	1.95	2.90
Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	.07	.15	.50	2.00	3.10
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.07	.15	.50	2.00	3.10
Golden Wax Top Notch.....	.07	.15	.50	2.00	3.00
Kentucky Wonder .....	.07	.15	.45	1.90	2.80
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	.07	.15	.45	1.90	2.80
Horticultural Dwarf .....	.07	.15	.50	2.00	3.00
Broad Windsor .....	.07	.15	.50	2.00	3.00
Henderson Lima .....	.07	.15	.40	1.95	2.90
Fordhook Lima .....	.07	.15	.50	2.00	3.00
Burpee Improved Lima.....	.07	.15	.45	2.00	3.00
Baby Potato Lima.....	.07	.15	.45	2.00	2.90
King of Lima Pole.....	.07	.15	.45	2.00	2.90

BEANS---Lima Bush or Butter

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted. See Page 3

CULTURE: Planting and care of Limas same as other Bush Beans, except 4 inches apart in row and for best yield a warm, sandy loam is desirable.

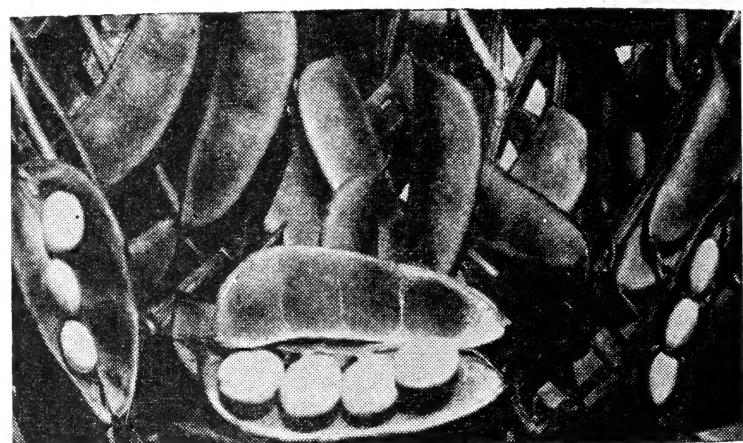
HENDERSON'S. 70 days. The earliest variety. Used largely by canners. Plant small, dark green, erect, bushy; pods flat, containing 3 to 4 flat, light green beans or seed, of excellent flavor. Best yields obtained on warm, sandy loam. Dry beans creamy white.

FORDHOOK BUSH. 76 days. Plants strong, pods 4½ to 5 inches. 3 to 5 large green beans.

BURPEE IMPROVED. 78 days. Plants large, vigorous, very productive, pods large, 5 inches, averaging 5 seeds.

BABY POTATO LIMA. A variety especially adapted to Colorado and the West as it is more thrifty and robust than other lima beans. A heavy yielder. Pods average 3 to 4 seeds, maturing very uniform.

LIMA BEAN PRICES. page 3

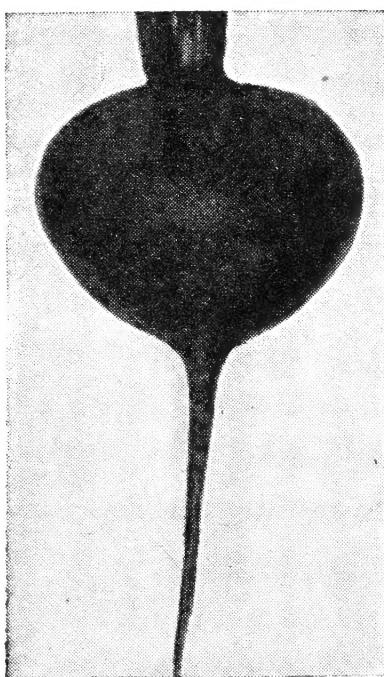


BABY POTATO BUSH LIMA (NEW)
All-America Selections—Silver Medal 1940

KING OF THE GARDEN POLE LIMA. 89 days. Splendid climber; very productive. Seeds large, 5 to a pod.

TABLE BEETS

We Catalog Only the Leading Varieties



DETROIT DARK RED

young is very sweet and tender, but with continued growth it becomes broader and fatter and a little coarse.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (½ lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$2.25).

EARLY WONDER. 60 days. Valuable as a first early variety. Tops medium small, erect.

Roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap root. Flesh blood red with zones of somewhat lighter shade; tender and of good quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (½ lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$2.25).

STOCK BEETS. See page 86.

CULTURE: Beets will grow in any fertile soil but thrive best in deep, rich sandy loam. Seed may be sown in the early spring as soon as ground can be worked; later sowings for continuous supply, every two or three weeks until the middle of July. Sow seed in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and cover 1 inch deep. Thin plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. A packet will sow about 25 feet of row; an ounce 100 feet; 5 to 6 pounds to an acre.

EARLY EGYPTIAN. 57 days. This is one of the best varieties for forcing and early planting. Skin and flesh purple red and white

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (Special Strain). 62 days. Almost globe in shape with small tap root and of fine quality. Vermilion color, of very attractive appearance when bunched. Very satisfactory for market garden and as a shipping sort. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (½ lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$2.25).

DETROIT DARK RED. 70 days. Main crop table beets for home, market garden, shipping and canning. Tops uniform, small, slender, erect. Roots globe-shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap root. Especially bred for uniformity in shape, color and general appearance. Flesh very dark color, the zones are so inconspicuous that the flesh appears as a solid ball of blood red meat and remains tender and of the highest quality until roots are full grown. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (½ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$2.35).

PERFECTED DETROIT. 70 days. A newer strain of Detroit. Roots smooth, globe-shaped and very dark blood red, showing almost no light zones or rings. Desirable for bunching and bulk sales.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 75c) (½ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.40).

TEXAS CROSBY or STRAWBERRY CROSBY. Similar to regular Crosby Egyptian except that it has a light or strawberry red skin instead of dark red. Bred especially for Texas markets.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 75c) (½ lb. \$1.30) (lb. \$2.50).

GREEN TOP BUNCHING. 70 days. Extremely attractive bunching beet. Tops medium sized and erect. Foliage clean, grayish green, does not turn red or brown in autumn. Roots round, smooth, and glossy. Flesh bright, blood red.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 75c) (½ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.40).

BROCCOLI

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

CULTURE: Same directions as for cabbage. Packet produces about 250 plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. required for an acre.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (Extra Early Strain). 85 days. Vigorous early type forming large, compact, central, purple green heads which after being cut are replaced with a number of smaller shoots.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45) (lb. \$4.50).

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (Medium Early Strain). 100 days. A very fine strain and extra heavy yielder. Seed should be started early in hotbeds.

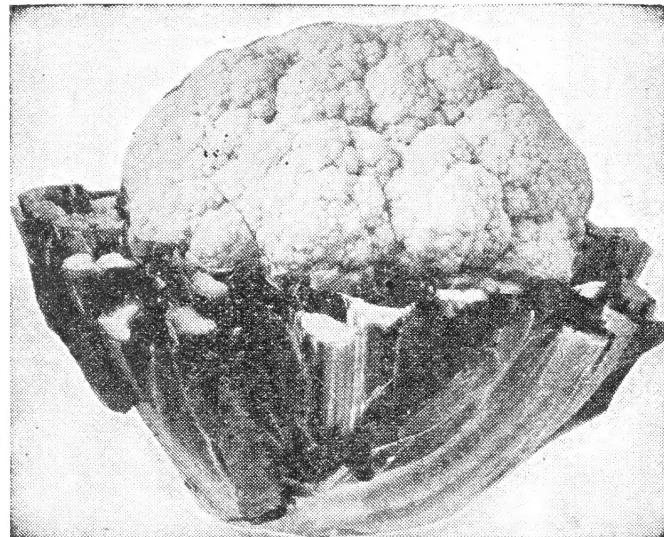
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45) (lb. \$4.50).

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE: For early June crops with altitudes about the same as Denver, sow seed in hotbeds during February. For higher altitudes, later planting is best. Plants should be gradually hardened off before setting out in the field, which should be done shortly after the first of April. For midseason crops plant seed in cold frames. For late crops plant seed in May and after plants are 4 to 6 inches high, transplant to field about June 15th. Cauliflower is grown much in the same manner as cabbage. To make the best, largest and whitest heads the plants need cool, moist weather, well enriched soil and thorough cultivation. After the heads begin to form, the leaves should be drawn up around them and tied, thus to produce snowy white heads. Cauliflower is very sensitive and extreme care is necessary in growing the plants. Be careful that the hotbeds are not kept too warm and plants grow too tall and spindly, nor must the roots at any time be allowed to become dry either in the plant bed or in the field. A packet will produce about 150 plants, an ounce about 3,000 and four ounces are required for an acre. (Cauliflower worms can be controlled by the use of CUBOR without danger of poisoning. See page 89.)

MOUNT BLANC. A marvelous early variety of cauliflower. It yields more marketable heads per acre than any other early variety. Especially adapted to Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region. It grows on a short stem with heavy foliage closely set. The crop heads simultaneously. Three cuttings usually clear the field. Especially recommended for extra early crop and late fall crop. This variety has given wonderful results in San Luis Valley, Canon City, Pueblo, Denver, Phoenix, etc., in fact wherever grown. For late crop sow the seed in May, transplant to fields in June and crop will be ready in September.

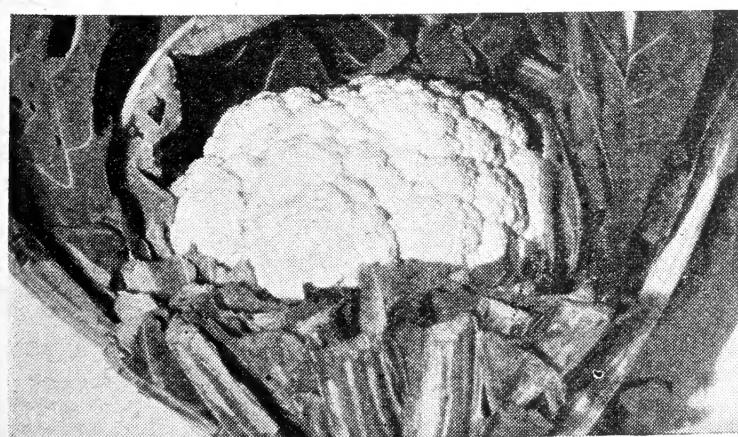
(Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.35) (oz. \$2.50) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$16.50) (lb. \$32.00).



SNOWDRIFT NO. 16

SNOWDRIFT NO. 16. After many years of growing cauliflower for market and selling seed we have come to the conclusion that this is the best main and late crop variety. Plants are vigorous, leaves long and erect, forming a good protector for the deep, well rounded heads. There are several strains of Snowdrift. We have found No. 16 the best.

(Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.35) (oz. \$2.50) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$16.50) (lb. \$32.00).



MOUNT BLANC

WHITE MOUNTAIN. Is very much like Snowdrift No. 16 except about 5 days later. Heads are deep, heavy, pure white with good foliage which stands erect protecting the head.

(Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.35) (oz. \$2.50) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$16.50) (lb. \$32.00).

EXTRA EARLY MOUNTAIN SNOWBALL or ORIGINATOR'S SUPER SNOWBALL. Suited only for the extra early crop. It is a fast grower and very fast maturing. You can expect the entire crop to mature at practically the same time. Produces a strong plant with good sized, pure white heads, covered with plenty of dark green foliage.

(Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.35) (oz. \$2.50) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$16.50) (lb. \$32.00).

CABBAGE

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

For Cabbage Seed, Cabbage Plants, and Cabbage Information, We Are Headquarters
We List Only the Best Varieties

We are large growers and shippers of cabbage, growing and shipping hundreds of cars yearly. We test and try out on our vegetable farms, every new introduction of cabbage and the varieties listed herein are those found to be best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the West and Middle West.

CULTURE: The ground should be well fertilized, deeply plowed (fall plowed if possible). For early planting sow seeds of the early varieties in hotbeds the first part of February. For second early and later crops sow in March and April, in hotbeds or cold frames. The plants should be set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and from 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows, according to the richness of the soil—the richer the soil the closer they may be grown. Until the plants start to head they should have frequent cultivation. A packet of seed will produce about 250 plants, 1 oz. about 3,000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant an acre. We recommend Cubor for worms, and Black Leaf 40 for aphids. See pages 88-89. If your soil is infected with disease, we recommend planting only disease-resistant varieties listed on next page.

GOLDEN ACRE. 65 days from setting of plants.

A very fine extra early cabbage, in fact, the earliest round head variety maturing uniformly and all heads about at the same time. Heads are round, very firm, bright green color, about 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The stalk is very short, plants can be set close together.

(Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$5.75).

GREEN ACRE. 68 days. A new type of extra early round headed cabbage. In some respects very similar to Golden Acre except that heads are larger, more solid and heavier. The head and leaves have a better color being a glossy dark green color but matures a few days later.

Crop failure.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. 74 to 76 days. A splendid early, round head short stem sort, head averaging 5 to 8 pounds in weight. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, makes it very popular with the market gardeners. One of the best second early varieties.

(Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$5.75).

SUMMER KING. 78 days. A new introduction. Plants compact, short stem, heads extremely firm, ball-shaped, medium size, and commonly weigh 4 to 5 pounds. Very attractive as much greener than other cabbages. Excellent shipping variety.

(Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70) (1 lb. \$6.00).

CABBAGE PLANTS. See page 35.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. 80 to 85 days. Heads are good size, solid, round in shape, good green color. It matures a little later than Copenhagen Market and just before the Hollander and Danish Roundhead. Excellent shipping and early kraut variety.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.50).

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER SHORT STEM Genuine. 100 to 110 days. The most popular late variety for the midwest territory. Growers prefer Evergreen Hollander because it retains its fresh green color longer than any other sort. Heads are uniform solid and medium in size. A field of Evergreen Hollander will cut more heads than most varieties.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80) (lb. \$6.50).

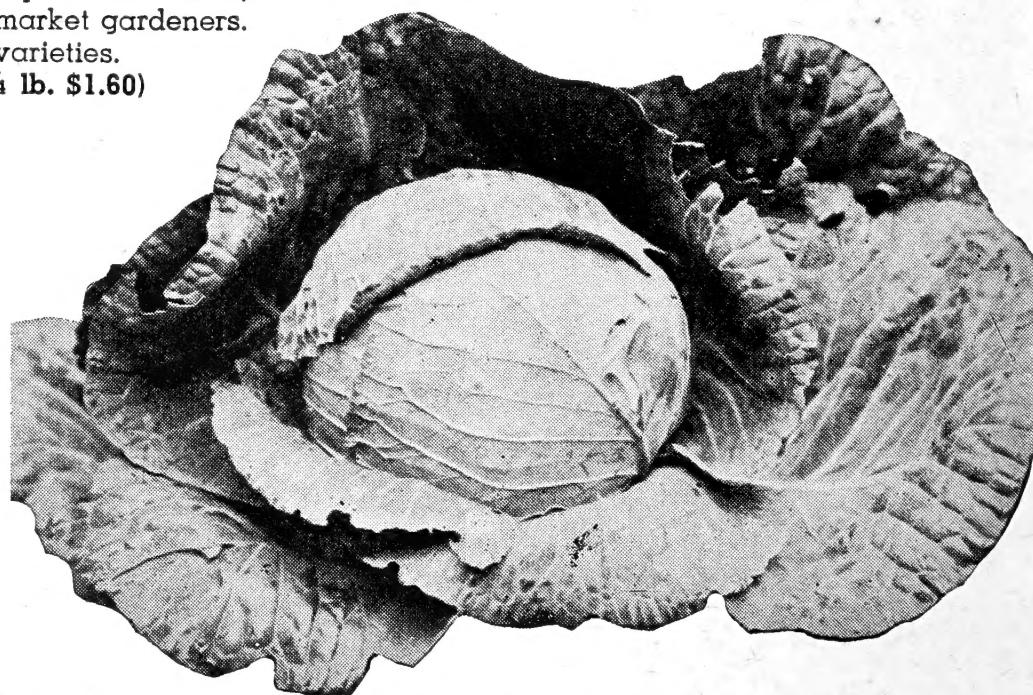
DANISH BALLHEAD SHORT STEM HOLLAND. (Gold Seal Quality.) 100 to 110 days. If planted on good ground a large yield can be expected, for the heads are all of a good size, deep round, very solid and interior very compact. Desirable for shipping, storage or high quality kraut.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.50).

PENN STATE BALLHEAD. 105 to 110 days. This short stem variety is a special production of the Penn State College. It is an extremely fine strain of Short Stem Hollander. Heads attractive, flattened globe shaped, 6 to 7 inches deep.

Certified Seed—(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.75) (lb. \$7.00).

Regular Strain—(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.75).



COPENHAGEN MARKET

CABBAGE

YELLOWS DISEASE RESISTANT STRAINS

Ground that has been planted year after year with cabbage often becomes infested with disease. These strains have been bred to resist the disease known as "Cabbage Yellows," and remarkable results are obtained and we recommend them highly.

RESISTANT GOLDEN ACRE or RESISTANT DETROIT. 65 days. Same as Regular Golden Acre except, as name implies, bred to resist yellows. *Crop failure.*

RESISTANT COPENHAGEN MARKET. 74 days. Same as Regular Copenhagen, but resistant to yellows. *Crop failure.*

RACINE MARKET. A highly disease resistant early variety similar to Copenhagen Market, leaf color is gray green rather than yellow green. It is dependable, early and uniform. Heads round and solid. Excellent type for early shipping. *Crop failure.*

MARION MARKET. 77 days. Selected from Copenhagen Market but later in maturity and more of a blue-green foliage. Heads are larger, coarser and heavier yielder than regular Copenhagen Market. An excellent midseason cabbage.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.50).

GLOBE. 82 days. Selected from Glory of Enkhuizen. A fine midseason round head type maturing a few days later than Marion Market. The heads are globe shaped, very compact, and have small cores. This variety widely used for kraut. Very resistant to disease.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$6.00).

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER. Disease resistant. 100 days. A very fine strain of Holland cabbage which is disease resistant. Heads are large round, solid, and a dark green color which is maintained late in the season. On good ground plants should be set close to keep heads from growing too large.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 60c) (1/4 lb. \$1.80) (lb. \$6.50).

WISCONSIN BALLHEAD. Resistant. 95 days. Selected from Danish Ballhead and practically identical in type and season. Round, solid, compact head of medium size, short stem, blue-green foliage. A fine shipping variety and a good keeper. Will produce heavy tonnage even if planted close. Very uniform in type and maturity so that over 90 per cent can be harvested at the first cutting. 97 to 100 per cent resistant. More resistant and uniform than Wisconsin Hollander.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 60c) (1/4 lb. \$1.80) (lb. \$6.50).

RED CABBAGE

RED HOLLANDER. Disease Resistant. 100 days. A round headed late red cabbage, very uniform, foliage purple red, heads solid and compact. A good storage variety. Highly resistant to yellows.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.70) (lb. \$5.75).

EARLY RED ACRE. 82 days. Heads and leaves a dark red purple, heads round, medium sized, and solid. Matures earlier than other varieties. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 55c) (1/4 lb. \$1.80) (lb. \$6.50).

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. 105 days. Is a medium-late maturing variety. Heads are round, medium to large, hard, of dark bluish red color. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.65) (lb. \$6.00).

SAVOY CABBAGE

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY. 90 days. The best of the Savoy type for general use; an excellent keeper. Heads nearly round, full and hard; leaves large, coarsely crimped, dark bluish green, of good quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$4.00).

CHINESE CABBAGE

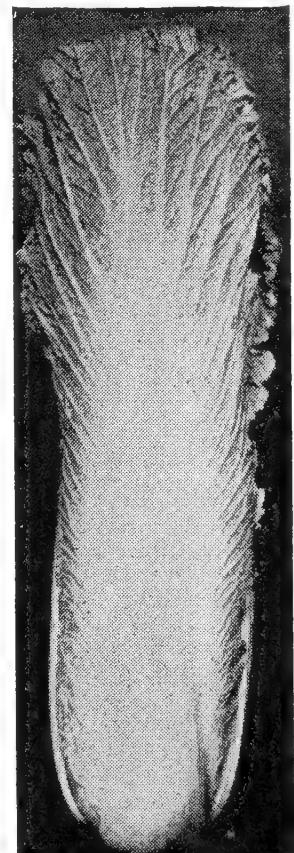
This is not a true cabbage and is often called Celery Cabbage. It combines the qualities and flavor of both celery and cabbage and is highly prized as a salad vegetable.

CULTURE: Same as turnip or lettuce. For spring crop plant as soon as danger of frost is over. For fall crop, plant in July. Sow seed in rows 24 inches apart and after established, thin out to 12 inches apart in the rows. Irrigate and cultivate well. Do not allow ground to dry out.

CHIHILI or CELERY CABBAGE.

The best and earliest variety is ready to eat in 70 days from seedling. Leaves are long, green and fringed on edge with white mid-ribs; but just before maturing, the leaves tighten and fold over forming torpedo-shaped, firm and compact, bleached, tender sweet heads.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (1/4 lb. \$1.10) (1/2 lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$3.75).



WONG BOK. Heads shorter and thicker than Chihili. Compact, tender and well-balanced.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 85c) (1/2 lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$3.00).

CABBAGE PLANTS.

See page 35.

CHIHILI

CARROTS

**OUR CARROT SEEDS ARE ALL SELECTED AND CAN BE
DEPENDED UPON AS THEY HAVE BEEN TESTED**

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

CULTURE: For early use sow seeds when the ground is fit to work and for late crops and in sections with altitudes and climates about the same as Denver, carrots may be sown as late as July 1st. Sow the seed in rows 18 inches apart, but for commercial growers who produce carrots for the shipping, trade and general market where a long, uniform, even, well colored carrot is desired a new method of planting and growing is found most practical; that is, to plant seed on beds 6 to 8 inches high, scattering the seed in rows not less than 3 inches wide. This can easily be done by using a wide shoe on the seed drill. As the carrots begin to get a fair size the irrigation ditches are made deeper and the soil is banked higher around the crown of the carrot which prevents green crowns and the deeper ditches result in longer rooted carrots, which are most desirable.

NANTES IMPROVED. 70 days. Excellent for home and market garden use. Tops small, not strong enough for good bunching. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor. Practically coreless. Same as Tuchon.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50).

CHANTENAY, LONG TYPE. 72 days. A very fine new carrot for home and market garden as well as shipping. Medium early. Same as regular Chantenay but roots are longer, more cylindrical, giving it a fine appearance. Flesh crisp and tender, deep orange in color; small core; good, strong top of medium height.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (1/4 lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).

DANVERS HALF LONG. (Our Selected Strain.) 75 days. The best known, most popular, all purpose carrot. It is most largely grown on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium size, roots vary in size as to soil conditions and time left to grow, but generally they are 8 to 10 inches in length, tapering uniformly to a slightly blunt point, smooth and handsome. Popular with market gardeners and commercial growers for bunching and shipping.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (1/4 lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).

DANVERS RED CORE. 75 days. This is the same as regular Danvers Half Long, except it is different in that the core is smaller, which in turn means smaller tops. As an eating carrot it is superior. Is a good shipping variety.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (1/4 lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).

SHORT TOP SHIPPER. 75 days. A new strain bred for planting in districts where under certain weather conditions and rich soils, many varieties of carrots produce too large a top which is quite objectionable as a crating or shipping carrot. This carrot is bred for a shorter top, which is dark green, strong enough for good bunching. Roots long, deep orange, largely blunt ended. Flesh bright orange, tender and of good quality.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50).



IMPERATOR
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

SUPREME DANVERS. A longer, slimmer and smoother Danvers. Roots are deep orange, almost coreless, with smaller tops.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (1/4 lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).

 **IMPERATOR.** 77 days. An outstanding type bred for market garden use and for shipping. Tops medium but strong enough for good bunching. Roots have sloping shoulders, smooth, deep rich orange; are long, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange; extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of fine quality.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (1/4 lb. 85c) (1/2 lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.85).

STREAMLINER. An improved Imperator. More uniform, not as wide at the shoulder as Imperator and also a little darker in color. Very few side roots.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50).

CARROTS

FOR STOCK FEEDING

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for stock, and every stock owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his stock an occasional feed of carrots through the winter as an alternative food which is of decided benefit. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

LONG ORANGE IMPROVED. A heavy cropping sort for garden use and for stock. Roots tapered to a point; red-orange in color.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

YELLOW BELGIAN. Very similar to White Belgian, except for color. Pale yellow skin, with green top; hardy and productive.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.90).

MASTODON or WHITE BELGIAN. This abundant yielder is strictly a stock carrot and grows to be of very large size and partly above ground. Flesh is light cream color, skin above ground is green and is white below ground. Is a good keeper. Plant 2 lbs. to the acre of this seed.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.85).

CELERIAC

CULTURE: The roots instead of the leaf-stalks of this kind of celery are the part used for food. Are excellent in soups and stews, or cooked and sliced for salad. Seed should be started in hotbeds or cold frames. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 5 inches apart in row. Give thorough cultivation.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. An improved variety of turnip-rooted celery producing large tubers of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.50).

CHIVE PLANTS

See Page 35



DILL

CHICORY

(French Endive)

CULTURE: Sow the seed about 1 inch deep in the open ground in May or June in rows about 18 inches apart. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. In the fall the roots should be lifted, the leaves trimmed to within 1 1/2 inches of the crown, the side roots broken off, and the main roots shortened to a uniform length of about 9 inches. They are then placed upright 2 inches apart in a trench about 18 inches deep.

WITLOOF. This variety has become very popular for winter salads. It forms a delicious dish when served like Endive or Cos lettuce with French dressing. The leaves and stems blanch easily.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$5.00).

LARGE ROOTED or COFFEE. The roots are popular as a coffee substitute. The young leaves may be used for salad. Culture the same as carrots.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).

COLLARDS

SOUTHERN or CREOLE. Grown for its large leaves which are cooked as cabbage or greens.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

CRESS

GARDEN CRESS or PEPPER GRASS. 40 days. It grows very quickly and is of the easiest culture. The finely cut leaves may be used for flavoring salads, for garnishing, or as a green in sandwiches. Used with lettuce, it adds an agreeably pungent taste.

Crop failure.

DILL

(A.) Leaves and stems used for flavoring, especially pickles. An easily grown annual. Early in May drill in rows 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart. 1 oz. will plant 100 ft. Cultivate frequently until starts to head, keep free from weeds.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.50).



SWEET CORN *Hybrid Varieties*

CULTURE: A rich, warm sandy soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the West sweet corn should be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frosts. If planted in rows, make the rows about 3 feet apart and place the seed 14 to 16 inches apart in the rows, covering 1 inch deep with fine soil pressed firmly down. If planted in hills, make the hills for the early variety 3 to 3½ feet apart and plant 6 kernels to the hill. For the later sorts, the hills should not be less than 3½ feet apart and when 6 inches high thin so as to leave 3 or 4 plants in the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

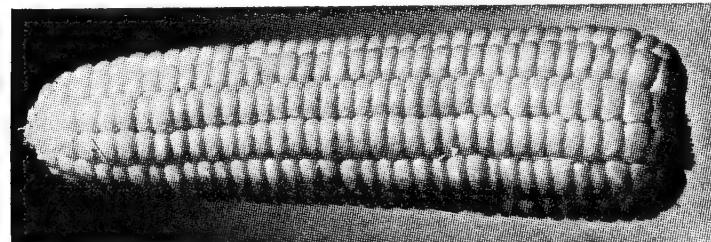
CULTURE HYBRID SWEET CORN: It is grown the same as ordinary open pollinated corn except that less seed is used per acre. Most growers find 8 pounds enough. The husk of hybrid corn is much tighter around the ear and this feature is quite a protection against worms.

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Hybrid corns are of special value to market and home gardeners because of their better qualities and increased yield. Will remain tender longer and resistant to wilt.

MARCROSS NORTHERN (Hybrid). 70 days. A very fine variety and the largest eared early yellow hybrid. Ears 7 inches, 12 rows of deep yellow kernels borne on sturdy stalks. A very profitable and popular sort for market gardener and shipping trade. We highly recommend this variety.

GOLDEN EVERGREEN (Hybrid). 87 days. Exceptionally valuable to home and large market gardeners. Plants 7 feet tall, vigorous, uniform, comparatively free from suckers. Leaves wide, dark green, and numerous. Ears 7½ to 8 inches of 14 to 16 rows with long husks affording considerable resistance to ear worms. Kernels lustrous, golden yellow, medium, narrow, and deep, tender sweet and of excellent quality.



EARLY BANCROSS

CORN PRICES

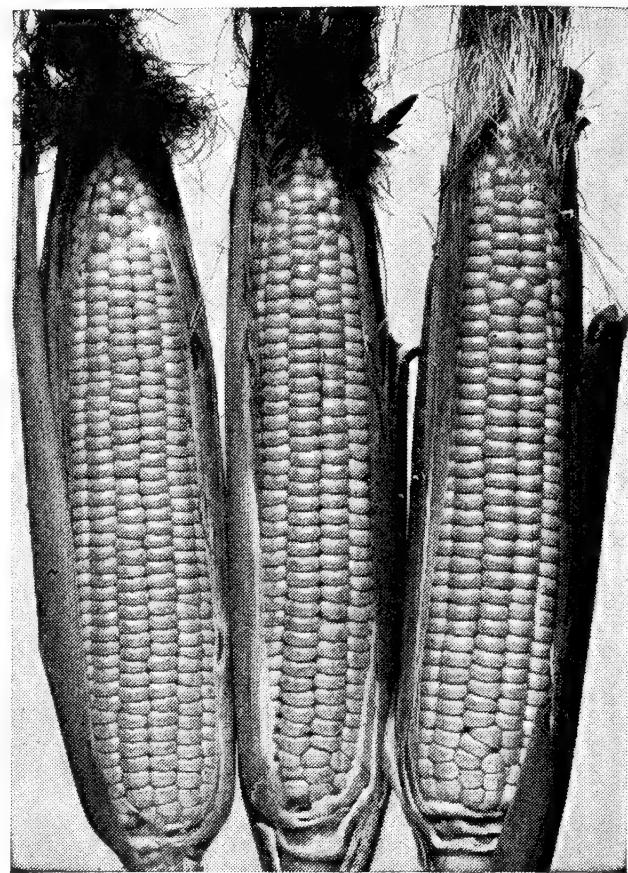
Hybrid Varieties:

	Pkt.	POSTPAID	NOT POSTPAID			
		1/4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
*Marcross Northern	\$.10	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.30	\$3.40	
*Tendergold	.10	.20	.60	2.40	3.50	
*Golden Cross Bantam	.10	.20	.50	2.25	3.25	Write
*Golden Evergreen	.10	.20	.60	2.35	3.40	

Open Pollinated:

Extra Early Adams	.05	.15	.30	1.10	1.65	
Early Golden Sweet	.10	.15	.45	1.75	3.00	
Golden Early Market	.05	.15	.45	1.75	3.00	for
Early Golden Bantam	.05	.15	.45	1.60	2.50	
Golden Giant	.05	.15	.45	1.75	3.00	
Black Mexican	.05	.15	.45	1.75	3.00	Prices
Early Evergreen	.05	.15	.45	1.75	3.00	
Country Gentleman	.05	.15	.45	1.75	3.00	
Stowell's Evergreen	.05	.15	.45	1.75	3.00	

(Varieties marked with star denote Hybrids).



GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM

TENDERGOLD (Top Cross). 81 days. A good, highly productive variety. Stalk sturdy with good foliage; highly resistant to disease. Ear nearly cylindrical, 12-16 rowed, kernels medium in width and depth, golden yellow, tender and of very good quality.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (Hybrid). 85 days. Special selection. Our strain has been greatly improved since it was introduced. Stalks average 6½ to 7 feet in height and are sturdy and straight. Usually bearing two ears on each stalk. Ears are about 8 inches long and have 10 to 14 rows of rich yellow kernels. This is one of the most satisfactory and widely used hybrids. Excellent for gardeners and shippers.

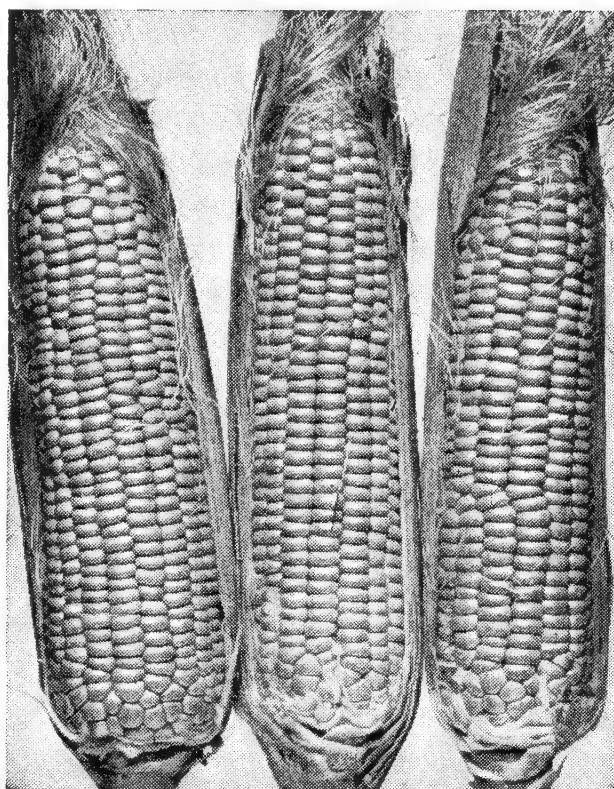
SWEET CORN

YELLOW VARIETIES—OPEN POLLINATED

EARLY GOLDEN SWEET. 70 days. The best extra early sweet corn, 7 to 10 days earlier than Golden Early Market. Especially recommended for sections with short growing season. Ears good size; kernels deep yellow, tender, and sweet.

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET. 72 days. A recent introduction. One of the best extra early yellow varieties for home and market gardens. Ears have strong husks and 8 to 12 rows of kernels golden yellow, even size, tender, and sweet, and of good flavor. Very prolific for such an early variety. Especially recommended in place of Golden Nugget or Spanish Gold.

EARLY GOLDEN BANTAM. 82 days. The most popular and largely grown sweet corn. For sweetness and richness of flavor it has no equal. It is a hardy, early maturing variety of dwarf growth, and can therefore be planted closer than other sorts and through a longer range of season. The cob is small but fills out nicely with large, deep cream-colored kernels, which turn to a beautiful golden yellow when entirely ripe. Because of its extreme hardiness and ability to



GOLDEN EARLY MARKET

withstand unfavorable weather can be planted early. Well adapted to high altitudes and short seasons.

GOLDEN GIANT. 88 days. A midseason yellow variety, the result of crossing Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. Good for home and market garden planting. Ears rather thick at the butt, 12 to 16-rowed. Kernels golden yellow.

GOLDEN EVERGREEN. 95 days. A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. A very fine flavored corn. Large ears of 12 to 14 rows of delicious sweet golden kernels.

BLACK MEXICAN. 90 days. Rightly popular for home and market garden use. Ears 8-rowed. Kernels tender, very sweet, white at eating stage, changing to blue-black at maturity.

WHITE VARIETIES—OPEN POLLINATED

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. 70 days. A hardy and extremely early table variety. Can stand more cold, damp weather than regular sweet corn. While not quite as sweet as other varieties it is well liked as a table corn because of its dependability, earliness and worm resistance.

EARLY EVERGREEN. 90 days. The ears of this fine corn are 10 inches long, having 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels of excellent flavor. A magnificent kind for market gardeners and for second early crop in the home garden. It ripens one week in advance of Stowell's Evergreen but ears are not quite as large. Remains green a long time.



For prices, see page 90.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. 95 days. A late prolific variety of excellent quality, used widely by canners. Also desirable for home and market gardens for late crop. Stalks often with two ears. Kernels very deep, slender, sweet, with tender hull, and set irregularly without row formation.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. 97 days. The best known late variety of sweet corn. Highly desirable for home and market garden and used extensively by canners. Stalks sturdy and erect; ears 2½ inches thick, uniform, 16 to 20-rowed. Kernels clear white, deep, medium width, sweet and tender. Holds well in prime condition at eating stage.

POP CORN. See page 85.

CELERY

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

SELF-BLANCHING OR GOLDEN VARIETIES

Culture: Golden Self-Blanching Varieties. For the early summer crop seed should be started in hotbeds the middle of March, and we suggest close attention, keeping the seed beds moist and giving plenty of air when the temperature is not too cold. Between the 1st and 20th of May plants should be transplanted in single rows 3 feet apart, or if in double rows 3½ feet apart; set the plants 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows. After the plants have started to grow frequent cultivation is necessary. Never allow your celery crop to stunt on account of soil becoming too dry and baked. Celery requires frequent watering but not an abundance of water. The water should not be allowed to stand in the rows. All large celery growers should adopt a schedule of regular spraying or dusting against disease. This should be started after the plants reach a height of 10 inches, and continued until the crop is about ready for harvest.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. (Tall French Strain.)

A variety extensively grown in this district, known as a summer variety and shipped to distant markets. Quick, robust grower, bleaches easily and stalks golden yellow color. Grows eight inches taller than most summer varieties. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 50c) (oz. 80c) (¼ lb. \$2.75) (½ lb. \$5.25) (lb. \$10.00).

MASTERPIECE. A new early self-bleaching variety of superior quality appearance. Somewhat disease resistant. We recommend this variety very highly as a summer self-bleaching variety.

(Pkt. 20c) (oz. \$1.50) (¼ lb. \$5.00) (lb. \$15.00).

PASCAL or GREEN VARIETIES

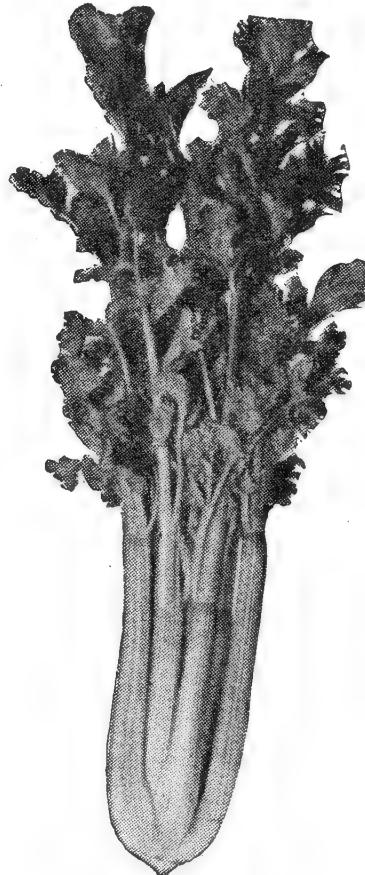
The finest eating celery grown. It is of strong growth; forms solid, crisp stalks of rich, nutty flavor. Retains its color and fresh appearance for a long time. Most varieties of Pascal, if wrapped or trenched, blanch quickly to a rich creamy white. However, many markets prefer Pascal celery unbleached.

CULTURE: Pascal and Utah Varieties. For earliest crop, to be ready for market or home use about July 15, seed should be sown indoors or in hotbeds around March 5th, and for later crops seed may be sown any time up to the last of April. Late seedings can be started in cold frames or even in beds out of doors. For early crop transplant to open ground or field about May 1st and for later crop transplanting can be successfully done as late as July 20th. Pascal is usually grown in single rows 30 to 36 inches apart and plants set 8 inches apart in rows or can be grown in double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart. Frequent irrigation but not too much water at a time is best. Soil should not be allowed to bake or become hard. Cultivate often. Keep free from weeds. Regular dusting or spraying is advisable. When the plants have about reached their growth, the stalks can be bleached by wrapping paper around each stalk while still growing in the field. However, many markets prefer unbleached but matured Pascal which is quite a saving to the growers. For celery to be carried over after November 1st protection against freezing is necessary, which is done by placing the celery in trenches about 12 to 14 inches wide and deep enough so that when the field plants are taken up with plenty of roots and placed in the trench, just the very top leaves are above the ground. Time required to bleach depends upon how well matured the celery is when placed in the trench. Also on the temperature, the warmer the trench the faster celery bleaches.

WEIRICH'S STRAIN PASCAL. (Home grown seed.)

Considered by many leading Pascal celery growers as the highest development of this important variety of celery. It has had the most careful selection and breeding. Plants large, stalks are medium length, thick and firm. An easy bleaching variety suitable for both papering and trenching, and free from soft stalks and seeder.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 40c) (oz. 80c) (¼ lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$10.00).



HARTNER'S NEW "A" STRAIN GIANT PASCAL.

This is the result of years of breeding at Denver. It grows larger than any other strain, but of medium height and not tall and slender. Plants have thick, large, well rounded, firm stalks of finest flavor. This strain is highly suited for summer Pascal and winter storage Pascal.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. \$1.25) (¼ lb. \$4.50) (lb. \$14.00).

UTAH PASCAL or GOLDEN CRISP. Grows tall and thick. Has fine appearance.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 40c) (oz. 70c) (¼ lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$8.00).

GIANT or GOLDEN PASCAL. A variety of celery grown for its sweet flavor and crisp, nutty stalks, is easier to grow than the self-blanching varieties. Bleaches to a creamy yellow.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

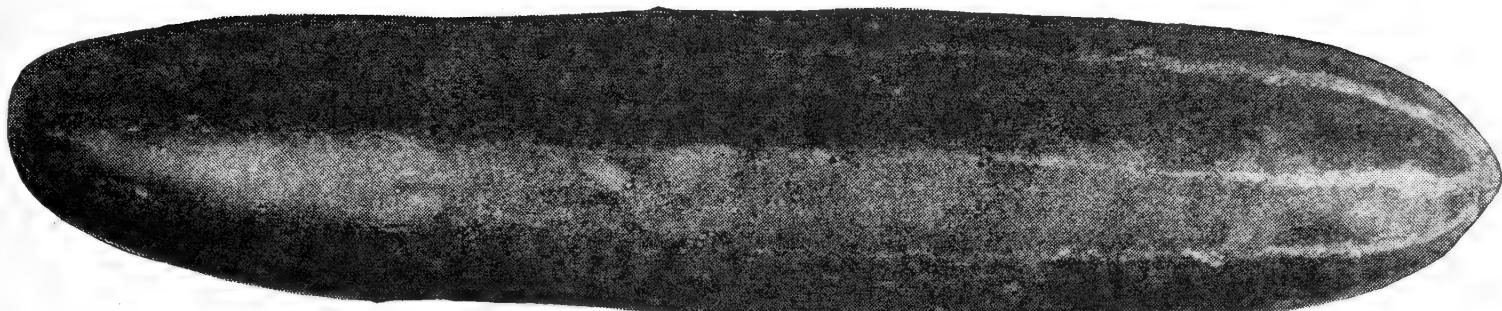
UTAH TALL JUMBO. A new early and improved strain of Utah Pascal. Grows taller and thicker, stalks wide and long jointed. A fast grower especially recommended for early market and for shipping to markets that prefer green instead of bleached celery.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 65c) (oz. \$1.15) (¼ lb. \$4.00) (lb. \$14.00).

CELERY PLANTS.

See page 35.

CUCUMBERS



THE COLORADO

All-America Selection—Award of Merit

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

CULTURE: Cucumbers prefer a heavy loam. After danger of frost has passed, plant the seed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in rows 4 feet apart. Drill about 3 pounds seed to the acre and when plants have 4 or 5 leaves, thin to 1 plant every 18 inches. Cultivate often and irrigate about once a week. Keep the cucumbers picked as fast as they reach the size desired. If fruits are allowed to remain on the vine, the vines cease to bear fruit.

SLICING VARIETIES

WHITE SPINE IMPROVED. 60 days. A very productive early variety. A cucumber that can be used both for slicing and picked when small for pickling. This is our selection. Fruit 8 to 10 inches long.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 75c) (1/2 lb. \$1.35) (lb. \$2.25).

MARKETER. A new cucumber which is certain to become very popular as it has an appeal due to its color, shape, and flavor, but it has two other outstanding features; that it is very early and an extra heavy yielder. However, we regret the seed is very short for 1944.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 15c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.50).

CLARK'S SPECIAL. 63 days. An outstanding variety for shipping, and for market gardeners. Holds its color and firmness when handled long distances. Fruit handsome, very dark green color; slightly tapered at both ends; flesh crisp and firm; remains edible for a long time; very few seeds.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 75c) (1/2 lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.40).

THE COLORADO. (All-America Award.) 67 days. A beautiful long, slender, dark green cucumber commanding a premium on the critical markets. It has become exceedingly popular because of its excellent shape and intense color which is maintained longer than in any other variety. The fruit is inclined to taper, especially at the stem end. It is a vigorous, productive variety, highly resistant to unfavorable growing conditions.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 80c) (1/2 lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$2.75).

CUBIT. 70 days. All-America 1944. The latest development of better cucumbers. Same type as Colorado, but with straight sides and round ends, dark green color, well carried to blossom end. Very small seed space. Heavy yielder.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.00) (1/2 lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$3.25).

For early cucumbers we
recommend Hotkaps.
See Page 95

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. 70 days. Excellent for home garden. Where a two-purpose variety is desirable it is suitable for pickling and dill size as well as slicing cucumbers. Hardy and prolific. Fruits deep green, straight, slightly tapered; flesh very white and crisp.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 80c) (1/2 lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.35).

STRAIGHT "8". 70 days. Is ideal in shape, size and color. Is uniformly cylindrical, almost from end to end. Averages 8 inches long. Produces very few ill-shaped fruits. Desirable as a shipping variety.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 80c) (1/2 lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$2.50).

PICKLING VARIETIES

NATIONAL PICKLING. A late development by the National Pickle Association and is claimed to produce more pickles of uniform shape and size than any other variety. Is black spine type, rather blocky in form.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 70c) (1/2 lb. \$1.30) (lb. \$2.25).

CHICAGO PICKLING. 59 days. Grown extensively for the large pickling establishments throughout the country. Fruit is medium, pointed at each end, deep green color.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 70c) (1/2 lb. \$1.30) (lb. \$2.25).

GHERKIN WEST INDIA. Bears small cylindrical green fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter covered with small elastic spines. Excellent as sweet pickles. Seed very small.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.50).

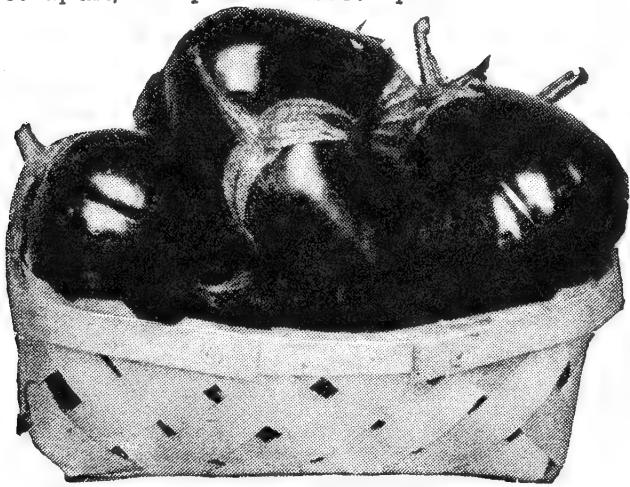
LEMON CUCUMBER—See Vine Peach, page 19.

Eggplant -- Endive -- Kohlrabi

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EGGPLANT

CULTURE: A rich, sandy, warm soil produces the best plants and yields the highest number of fruits. Seed should be started indoors or in hotbeds sometime during February. Plants should be set out in the garden as soon as danger of frost has passed, in rows 3 feet apart, the plants 2 feet apart.



BLACK BEAUTY EGGPLANT

ENDIVE

CULTURE: For early crop, sow April 15th. For main crop, sow June 15th to July 10th. Sow seed in rows 12 to 24 inches apart and when well established, thin to 1 plant per 10 inches. When the plant reaches maturity the inner leaves start to blanch a creamy white; this can be hurried by tying the outer leaves together or covering the plant with litter.

 **DEEP HEART FRINGED.** Somewhat similar in appearance to green curled but more upright in growth, broader leaves, and deeper heart. Ribs are white, free from pinkish color, very desirable for market gardens.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

 **FULL HEART BATAVIAN.** Broad, thick, wrinkled leaves form a very large head. Much used in soups and stews; also makes excellent salad.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).



 **DEEP HEART FRINGED**
Silver Medal—1940 All-America Selections

GREEN CURLED RUFFEC. Best of green curled varieties an inch broad; midribs or stems are green to creamy white instead of pink; leaves are dark green, finely but deeply cut.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID. This new variety has proven excellent in many ways. Among them is its heavy yield of early uniform fruits which in size are nearly as large as Black Beauty and which it resembles.

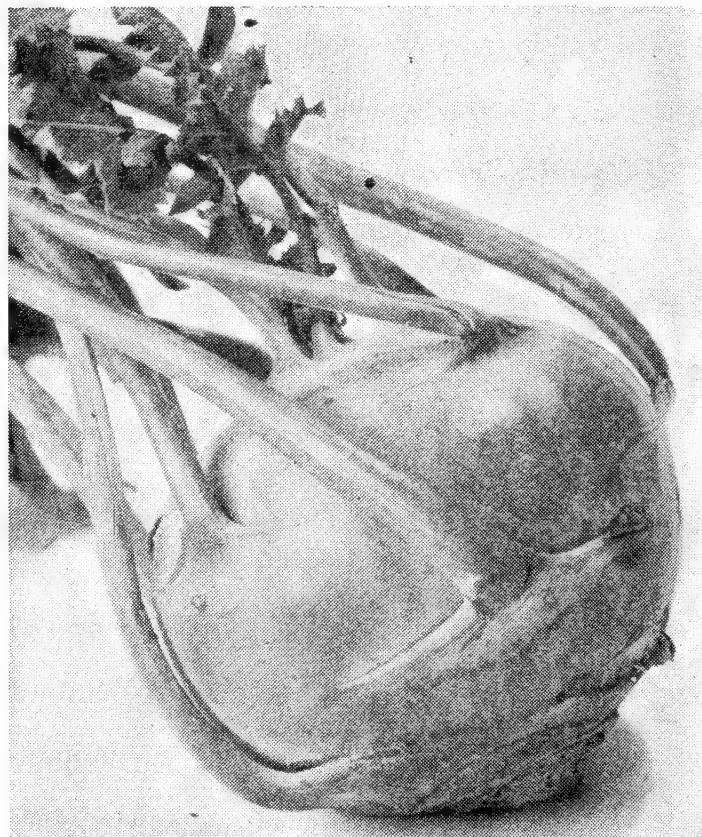
BLACK BEAUTY. The most popular and earliest variety and will continue to bear until frost. Produces large bulbous and rather egg-shaped fruit of rich, dark purplish-black color. Is spineless.

NEW YORK IMPROVED. A spineless purplish fruited variety. Vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit large oval, smooth and dark purple.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. Plants are large and upstanding in growth, bear fruit off of the ground. Fruit are elongated cylindrical and purple in color. It is a heavy yielder and highly resistant to blight, and withstands dry weather very well.

All Varieties: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.85) (1/2 lb. \$3.40) (lb. \$6.00).

EGGPLANT PLANTS. See page 35



WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI

KOHLRABI

CULTURE: This vegetable, when young, is fine for table use. Combines the flavor of both cabbage and turnips. For early crop, sow in hotbeds, transplant, and cultivate like early cabbage. For winter use, sow in rows in the middle of June or first of July, transplanting or thinning to 8 inches apart.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. 55 to 60 days. Skin light green, flesh white, leaves smooth and short. Well adapted to forcing.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$4.50).

Kale -- Leek -- Mustard -- Okra

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

GARLIC SETS

We have selected a lot of good, clear bulbs that will all grow. Those who are fond of this vegetable for flavoring can easily raise their own supply. Separate the bulb into cloves and plant 4 inches apart in rows.

($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c) (lb. 50c) (5 lbs. \$2.00).

HORSERADISH SETS. See Page 35

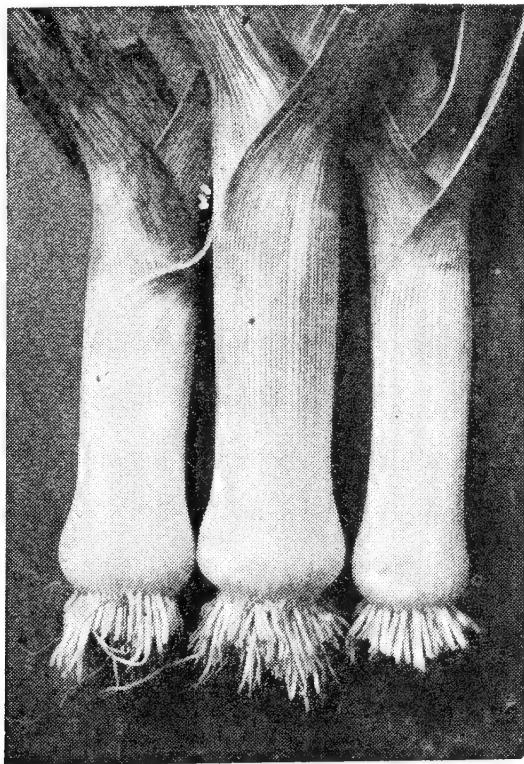
KALE

CULTURE: Sow seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 10 to 18 inches apart. Withstands a great deal of frost.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH (Special). A low, spreading type with dark green curled leaves.

TALL SCOTCH. Grows on stems about 3 feet tall. Leaves curled and dark green.

Either Variety: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.75).



MONSTROUS CARENTAN

LEEK

A species of onion which does not form a bulb, but is used for its mild, delicious root stem or neck. It is much sweeter and milder than the onion, being used mostly for flavoring where the onion taste is desired, or it can be boiled the same as boiling onions and served with butter and seasoning.

CULTURE: Plant in rows and cultivate the same as onions, except when well grown hill up with earth to get a long, white stem.

AMERICAN FLAG. A well-known, hardy, strong growing and productive leek.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN. Stems are large and white. Of very good flavor.

Either above varieties: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$6.00).



SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED, LONG STANDING

MUSTARD

CULTURE: The leaves are used as a salad or may be boiled like spinach. Sow seed very shallow in any good garden soil early in the spring, in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and when well up thin out the plants so as to stand 8 to 10 inches apart. Several sowings a week or so apart give tender leaves throughout the season.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED, LONG STANDING.

Will remain in field longer than regular Southern Curled before bolting to seed. Most popular for greens. Leaves long and wide, light green, tinged with yellow, heavily crumpled and curled at the edges.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.60).

OSTRICH PLUME or FORDHOOK FANCY. Upright-growing, mild variety, slow to bolt to seed stalks; leaves bright green, plume-like and deeply fringed on the edges.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.60).

FLORIDA BROADLEAF. A vigorous, large, smooth leaved, long standing variety, good edible qualities.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

TENDERGREEN or SPINACH MUSTARD. Quick growing, fine, tender mustard, with spinach flavor. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE: When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough thin out to a foot apart in the rows. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

DWARF GREEN. Selected earliest variety and very productive. Plants dwarf, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; sturdy and well blanched pods, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; tender and fleshy.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$1.45).

TALL or PERKINS MAMMOTH. The long, green-colored pods, measuring 5 and 6 inches long, are produced in great quantities.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.10).

WHITE VELVET. The large pods are perfectly round, smooth, velvety white. Plant is dwarf, of compact branching growth and very prolific.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.10).

LETTUCE

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ICEBERG VARIETIES

CULTURE: The foremost conditions necessary to grow good head lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture, so as to insure steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until the heads are ready to use. A check in growth from lack of nourishment, moisture or adverse conditions, usually results in tipburn or undersized heads, but the amount of water or irrigations necessary depends a great deal on the soil location and the variety grown. In most sections Iceberg is grown in double rows, although in Colorado for no good reason most Iceberg is grown in single rows. We recommend planting on beds 14 inches wide and 6 inches high and two rows on each bed 24 inches apart. Be sure beds are smooth and almost free from lumps. Plant seed $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1½ pounds seed per acre. Two weeks after it comes up it is usually large enough to be thinned to single plants to a distance of at least 14 inches. Keep crop clean of weeds at all times. Cultivate thoroughly but not deep. Ground should not become dry but care must be used in irrigating. From experience we have found that mixture of one part commercial fertilizer mixed with three parts pulverized manure as a side dressing applied shortly after lettuce has been thinned gives remarkable results.

Each variety or strain of Iceberg lettuce has its own peculiarities or characteristics. A good lettuce grower takes this into consideration when he selects his seed and in the growing of his crop.

NEW YORK STRAIN AND IMPERIAL STRAIN

Two distinct strains of Iceberg, that is, the New York strain and the Imperial strain. In growing head lettuce the first thing to decide is whether you wish to plant the New York strains or the Imperial strains. This decision must depend on the time of the year or season when you wish the crop to mature and your climatic conditions.

Imperial strains are more disease resistant to mildew, root and stem rot, give the largest per cent of solid heads, but more susceptible to tipburn and slime than are the New York strains.

New York strains are the earliest, are less apt to slime or tipburn, produce the larger per cent of good marketable heads during warm weather, than do the Imperial strain.

In the past few years the development and introduction of new varieties has been so fast that but few seed houses or planters have been able to keep up with the progress. We have devoted a large acreage in the mountains of Colorado—on our farm south of Denver; also in Arizona and California, to the trials and development of new varieties and strains. We carry in stock and offer to our customers only those varieties which we have found best.

WE RECOMMEND

For Arizona. 152, Imperial 44 and 847, outstanding for planting crops to mature in the fall, November and December.

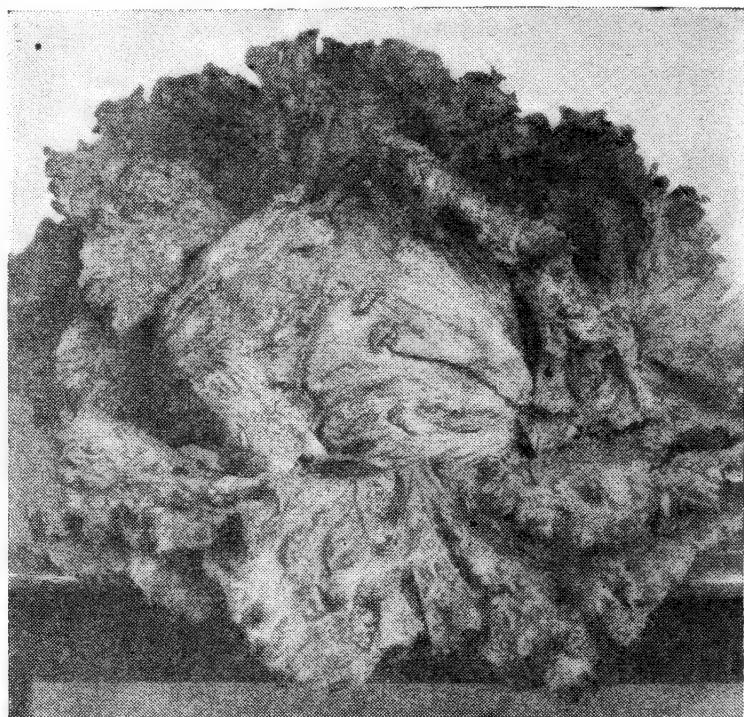
Early spring crop, March and early April, No. 615.

But for late spring crop best of all Nos. 315 and 915.

For Imperial Valley, California. We recommend Imperial 615.

For Salinas Valley, California. We recommend Nos. 152, 315, 847.

For Colorado. Vicinity of Denver: For starting in beds and transplanting to fields Nos. 12, 55 and 315. For early summer (June) Great Lakes, Nos. 55, 815 and 411. For late June and early July, 55. Fall crop 815, PW55 and 411. For main crop in mountains of Colorado, 55, 315, 815 and Great Lakes.



NEW YORK PW 55

GREAT LAKES. From our 1944 trials, we find it an excellent heading variety for the Rocky Mountain region as it withstands extreme changes of temperature and weather better than other sorts. Produces very large, well rounded, very solid heads. Slow to tipburn and slime; however, we do not think it is as well adapted to heavy muck soil as is PW55.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 65c) (¼ lb. \$1.75) (½ lb. \$3.00)
(lb. \$6.00) (5 lbs. \$27.50).

NEW YORK PW55. All-America selection for 1942. The result of 16 years' careful selection. Earliest maturing New York. Sure heading and shows considerable resistance to tipburn. Heads well in summer and early fall. Heads are hard, crisp, well rounded with a good base. After two years of growing No. 55 on our vegetable farms we give it No. 1 place for main crops in the mountains as well as in lower altitudes **but only on good, rich ground.**

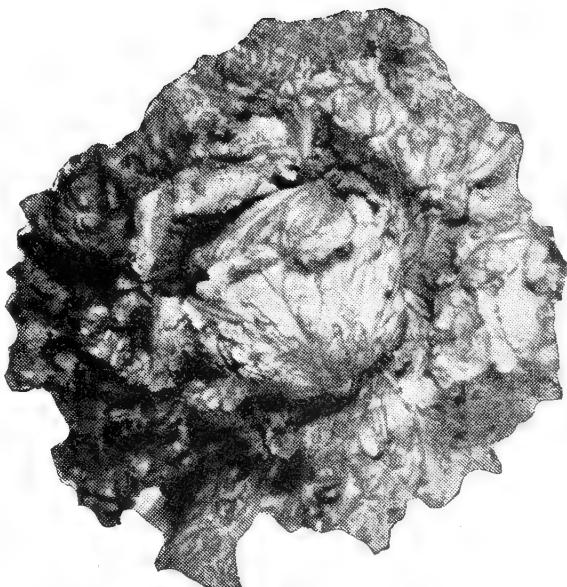
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. 90c) (½ lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$3.40).

IMPERIAL NO. 411. A new introduction of the Imperial strain which has proven very satisfactory in the Rocky Mountain section, especially when grown to harvest in early June or in late September and October when the weather is not extremely hot. This variety will produce a heavy crop of fine, solid heads but No. 411 must not be neglected at heading time.

Will not stand in the field after it has matured.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. 90c) (½ lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$3.40).

LETTUCE

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IMPERIAL 815

IMPERIAL 815. A sturdy, robust strain selected from 847. One of the best strains for Colorado but must be grown with care as it is a tight header and if weather is hot will tipburn and slime more quickly than 315 and 915. Will not stand long in the field when ready to harvest. We recommend at least 2 or 3 cuttings. Don't wait until the entire crop has matured. It produces a surprisingly high per cent of No. 1 heads which are large, solid and of fine appearance. Likes frequent and light waterings. Best suited for early summer and late fall crops.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.40).

NEW YORK 315. After thorough trials we like 315 very much. Similar to 915 it does stand hot weather better than most other varieties. At heading time it likes liberal amount of water. A rapid grower, heads are large, well formed, and slow to slime or tipburn. This strain was bred from New York No. 515 and is superior to its parent.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. 90c) (1/2 lb. \$1.70) (lb. \$3.30).

IMPERIAL 44. Heads medium large, slightly flattened, compact, one of the best hot, dry weather varieties, used extensively in the East and in Arizona as an early November crop.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. 90c) (1/2 lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$3.40).

NEW YORK NO. 12. Heads grow large, seldom cone-shaped and slow to tipburn. A warm weather variety.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 70c) (1/2 lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.25) (5 lbs. \$11.00).

IMPERIAL 152. The most extensively used of the Imperial varieties. Especially adapted to Arizona and California for fall crops, but for Colorado and all the Rocky Mountain region we found 815 a better sort. No. 152 produces large yields of good solid, fine appearing heads, but is quick to slime in warm weather.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. 95c) (1/2 lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$3.40).

IMPERIAL 615. A variety that does best in cool weather. Withstands frost and cold better than other varieties, not especially recommended for Colorado but does well in Arizona and California during the winter months.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.75) (10 lbs. \$25.00).

LEAF AND OTHER VARIETIES

CULTURE: Growing of the loose heading varieties is much the same as the New York varieties but much easier to grow. However, sow in 15-inch rows and thin the leaf varieties to 4 inches apart and the Big Boston to 7 inches apart as soon as a few leaves are formed. For an early crop plants can be sown in hotbeds and transplanted to the open field.

HANSON. A very fine large semi-heading variety; leaves curled on the edges; light yellowish green. Crisp and brittle; very fine flavor; very best home garden variety.
(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

BIG BOSTON. This is a butter head variety, which means the leaves are somewhat oily and smooth, not crinkled, broad, light green color with a tint of red on edge. Does particularly well during cool weather.
(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

GRAND RAPIDS or IMPROVED BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. (Gold Seal Quality.) Especially adapted for greenhouse culture. Also the best leaf lettuce to sow outside for the summer market, and recommended for family use. It does not form a head but produces beautiful, long curly and wrinkled leaves. It is easily grown, extremely early, very hardy, tender, crisp, and of rich green color.
(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

PRIZE HEAD. A large, loose-headed variety, leaves large, very curly, bright green tinted on edges with reddish brown; very crisp, sweet and tender. Desirable for home garden.
(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. Leaves thin and exceedingly tender, frilled, of light green color; used for forcing and outdoor planting.

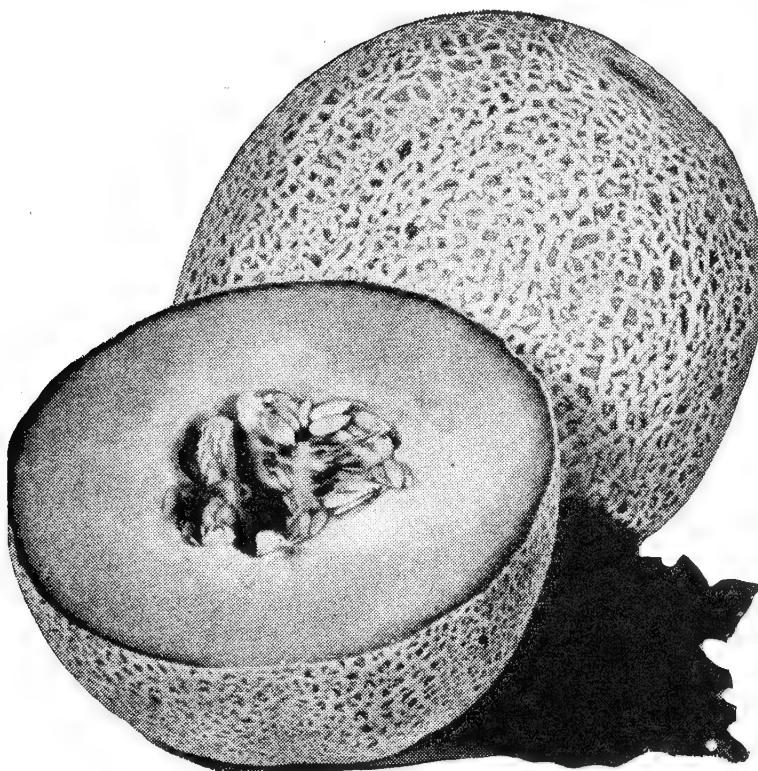
(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.90).

ROMAINE or COS LETTUCE. Much esteemed for its fresh crispness. Leaves are long, smooth, narrow, spoon-shaped, folding into loose heads. Culture the same as other lettuces.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

MUSKMELONS or

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HALE'S BEST NO. 36

CULTURE: A rich, sandy loam and good seed are absolutely necessary for success in raising the best melons. Muskmelons or Cantaloupes should not be planted on the same ground two years in succession. The seed should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm. Plant in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way, dropping 8 seeds to the hill. Cover with 2 inches of soil. Rich earth is far better than manure but if the latter is used see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. When the plants have five or six leaves thin to two or three of the strongest plants per hill. Cultivate often but not too deep. Should be watered thoroughly about every two weeks.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. 80 days. A popular first early sort for home garden and local markets. Fruits large, globular with flattened ends. Heavily ribbed with coarse netting. Flesh green, thick, of fine quality. An early variety to grow.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

HALE'S BEST NO. 36 or EARLY HALE'S BEST. 85 days. The most widely grown variety of cantaloupe especially in the large melon producing districts of the west and south for early shipping. Fruits oval; inconspicuous ribbing with heavy netting. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-orange, sweet and of fine flavor.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

Seed from Individually Selected Crown Set Melons: (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.25).

HALE'S BEST JUMBO or JUMBO 936. 87 days. This strain produces extra large melons, especially suitable for market gardeners. Also adapted for roadside stand selling. Flesh pink, thick, and exceedingly fine quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

Seed from Individually Selected Crown Set Melons: (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.25).

TIP TOP. IMPROVED BENDER'S SURPRISE. 87 days. Very profitable and most popular melon for nearby markets. Fruits large; roundish to broad-oval, commonly 7 1/2 inches long; skin slate-green ripening to yellowish; furrowed, but sparsely netted. Flesh thick; salmon-yellow; very juicy, sweet, and of good rich flavor. The best of the class which includes Bender, Bender's Surprise, Surprise, Irondequoit, and Milwaukee Market.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

IMPROVED GREELEY WONDER. 87 days. This melon is a decided improvement over the old Greeley Wonder. While the fruits are somewhat smaller, weighing 6 lbs., it is a heavier yielder; couple days earlier, and melons are more uniform, nearly round with prominent ribs and sparse coarse netting. Flesh thick, salmon colored; delicious with high sugar content; small seed pocket.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.15).

IMPERIAL NO. 45 (HALE'S BEST, Mildew Resistant). 88 days. Fruits oval with distinct ribbing and well netted. Flesh light orange, thick, firm, sweet and of good quality. Can be picked ripe and still stand shipping.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 55c) (lb. \$2.00).

Seed from Individually Selected Crown Set Melons: (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.25).

QUEEN OF COLORADO (Selected). 90 days. Deep orange flesh. Size 7x6 1/2 inches. Weight, 4 pounds. It is a highly improved stock of both Honey Rock and Pride of Wisconsin. The melon is rather large with faint ribs, hard shell, and a very heavy coarse net. The outside color is a pearly grey becoming golden yellow when ripe. The flesh is sweet, thickest of any cantaloupe of its size, of an attractive deep orange color with a flavor that is the most distinctive of any cantaloupe. The edible qualities are truly delicious.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 55c) (lb. \$2.00).

ROCKY FORD or NETTED GEM. 95 days. Green flesh. Fruits are small, nearly round, weigh 2 1/2 pounds; with no ribs, and heavily covered with hard grey netting; flesh thick, green in color, with gold tinge at the center; juicy, delicious and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 55c) (lb. \$2.00).

ROCKY FORD POLLOCK 10-25. 93 days. Fruits nearly round, weigh 2 1/2 pounds; show no ribbing, and densely covered with heavy grey netting. Flesh thick deep salmon at center with green tone near the rind; sweet and spicy.

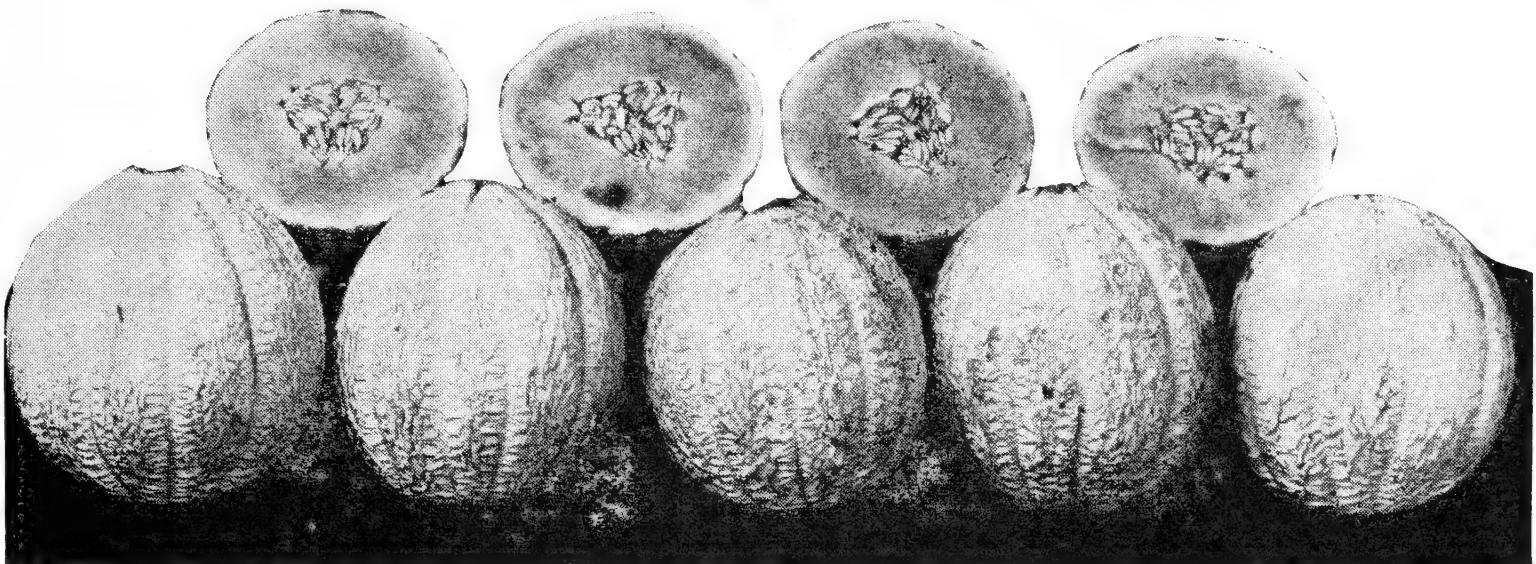
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

BENDER'S SURPRISE. Same type as Tip Top except slightly larger and somewhat larger ribs.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

CANTALOUPES

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted



QUEEN OF COLORADO

All-America Selections—Honorable Mention

(AA) HONEY ROCK. 87 days. Also known as Sugar Rock. Fruit nearly round, medium, weighs 4 pounds. Skin grey-green, covered with a coarse netting. Flesh thick, juicy, orange-salmon, with fine flavor. Good for home use and for shipping to nearby markets.

Special Selected Seed (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 55c) (lb. \$2.00).

HEARTS OF GOLD or HOODO. 89 days. Grown extensively for local markets. Fruits nearly round, 3 lbs.; distinctly ribbed, deep green, covered with fine gray netting. Flesh very thick, deep salmon; tender, juicy, sweet and aromatic. **(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).**

HONEYDEW, GOLD RIND. 100 days. Like the Green Fleshed Honeydew except 5 days earlier, and when two-thirds grown the rind turns to deep golden yellow; smooth and shiny. Flesh thick, green, of excellent rich flavor. **(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).**

HONEY DEW GREEN FLESH. 105 days. Fruits large, globular. The outside color is creamy white with some net, ripening to a light cream color. The rind is smooth and hard, suitable for long distance shipping, and with excellent keeping qualities. The thick green flesh is sweet and tender.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

GOLDEN HYBRID CASABA. 110 days. Requires a long, warm season to properly mature. Melons large, globe-shaped, pinched at stem end. Outer surface wrinkled, tough. Color golden yellow. Flesh white, luscious and spicy. Best of the Casabas.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

OLD-FASHIONED MUSKMELON MIXTURE. This mixture is made of all the varieties we carry; the old-fashioned muskmelons; new varieties of cantaloupes; golden flesh; green flesh; Honey Dews; Honey Ball. For a home garden such a mixture is very interesting and fine melons may be expected.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.90).

PRESERVING MELONS

VINE PEACH or LEMON CUCUMBER. 90 days. Identical to Vegetable Orange, Garden Lemon and Glass Melon. The fruits are very small, 3 inches in diameter, and enormously productive. The color is light orange with flecks or stripes of brown. It is used for preserving and also the young fruits are used for pickling, salads and slicing.

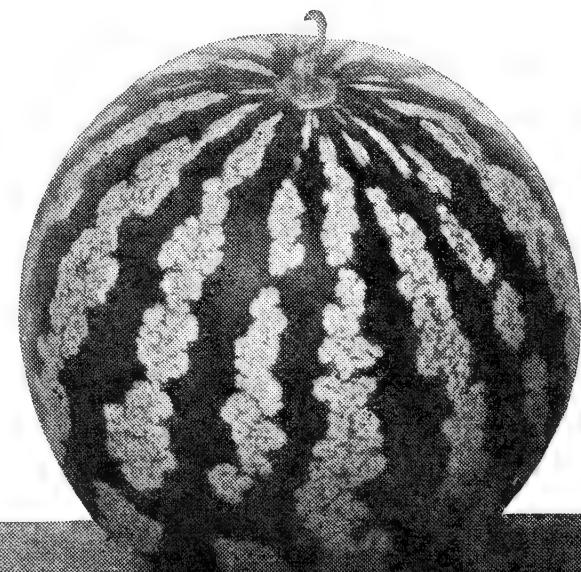
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c).

CITRON, RED SEEDED. Round and handsome, excellent for preserving.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.25).

CITRON, PRESERVING, GREEN-SEEDED. Small, ball-shaped, highly striped with light and dark green. Flesh green, with green seeds.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.25).



PRESERVING CITRON

WATERMELONS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

CULTURE: Watermelons do best in light, rich, well-drained sandy loam. Prepare hills about 8 feet apart each way. Drop 7 or 8 seeds in the hills, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill. Be careful not to irrigate too often. Watermelons are lovers of drought and frequent deep cultivation. A liberal amount of manure or commercial fertilizer will increase the yield. For best results watermelons should not be planted on ground where grown the previous one to three years. For extra early melons, use our Hotkaps. See page 94.

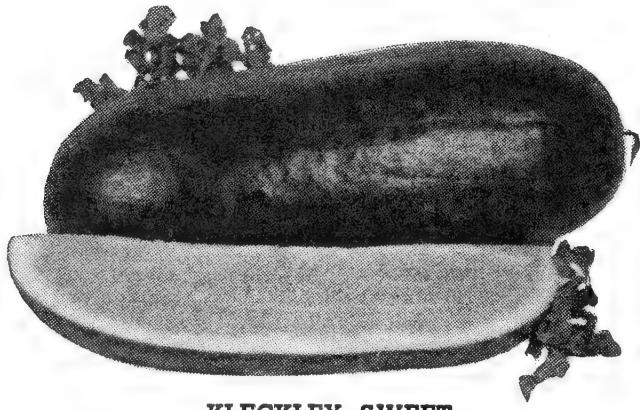
COLE'S EARLY or HARRIS' EARLY. 75 to 80 days. A leading first early variety for home garden and truckers to local markets; reasonably productive, and particularly desirable for planting in the North. Fruits medium sized, short, oval, with alternate dark and light green stripes; tender rind. Flesh pink-red, of good flavor; seeds black. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.20).

NORTHERN SWEET. 77 days. Adapted to shorter season areas. Fruits small, nearly round, medium green with dark green stripes; rind very thin. Flesh very deep red, crisp, sweet, and of good flavor. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.20).

EARLY KANSAS RED SEEDED. 85 days. Another recent introduction of outstanding merit. It has rapidly gained wide popularity on the markets of the midwest. The size is large, it is remarkably early and of fine quality. The outside color is dark green with alternate stripes of a lighter shade. The rind is of medium thickness well suited for carrying reasonable distances and the flesh is a rich red color, of delightful flavor. It has shiny brown seeds. Other names for this variety are Wichita Red Seeded, Hutchinson Stripe and Red Russian. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.25).

DIXIE QUEEN. 85 days. An early and excellent home garden and shipping melon. Bears an unbelievable number of almost round fruit weighing around 28 pounds. Rind thin and tough, light green color with dark green irregular stripes. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, tender, luscious flavor. Seeds are very small and white. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.20).

ROCKY FORD. Same as Kleckley Sweet.



KLECKLEY SWEET

KLONDIKE (EARLY BLACK SEEDED). 85 days. The earliest strain of Klondike. In eating quality it is excellent; like all Klondikes it has higher sugar content than any other melon. Flesh bright, deep red, firm, very sweet and tender. Seed small black; medium size. Rind pure green, very thin but tough.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.50).

KLONDIKE STRIPED. 87 days. Regarded by many as the best of the Klondikes. Similar to other Klondikes except skin has irregular dark green stripes on lighter background. Flesh deepest red, sweet, and crisp. Seed small, varying in color from white to black. A good keeper. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.50).

KLONDIKE R7 (Wilt Resistant). 87 days. Vines vigorous and prolific; fruits dark green, rinds thin but tough; flesh bright, deep red of excellent quality; seeds small from tan to black.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.40).

IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET or WONDER MELON. 87 days. A fine, medium early watermelon of superb, luscious flavor. While the rind is perhaps too brittle and thin to admit of rough handling, yet it is most desirable to plant for home use or market. The melons are large and oblong in form, with dark green skin. Flesh is bright scarlet with solid heart, deliciously crisp, sugary, and splendid in every way. Averages from 25 to 35 pounds.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

KLECKLEY SWEET NO. 6. Wilt resistant. 88 days. An improved Kleckley Sweet type which has proven almost fully resistant to wilt.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25) (5 lbs. \$4.50).

KING AND QUEEN (WINTER QUEEN). 88 days. A variety especially adapted to our section of the United States. Fruits medium size, round, light green to ivory color. Flesh bright pink to red. Very firm, crisp to exceptionally sweet and juicy. Seed small, jet black. Ripens first of September. Excellent keeper. Can be kept late into fall without losing any of its fine quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

TOM WATSON. 90 to 95 days. The outstanding shipping melon; similar in outside appearance to Kleckley Sweet. Fruits very large, uniform, cylindrical; with deep green, faintly veined, tough and elastic rind. Flesh bright red, firm, somewhat coarse; of good flavor; seeds brown, spotted with white.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.20).

STONE MOUNTAIN or DIXIE BELL. 95 days. A high quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round with blunt ends. Rind is dark green and tough. Flesh scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.20).

PARSLEY

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

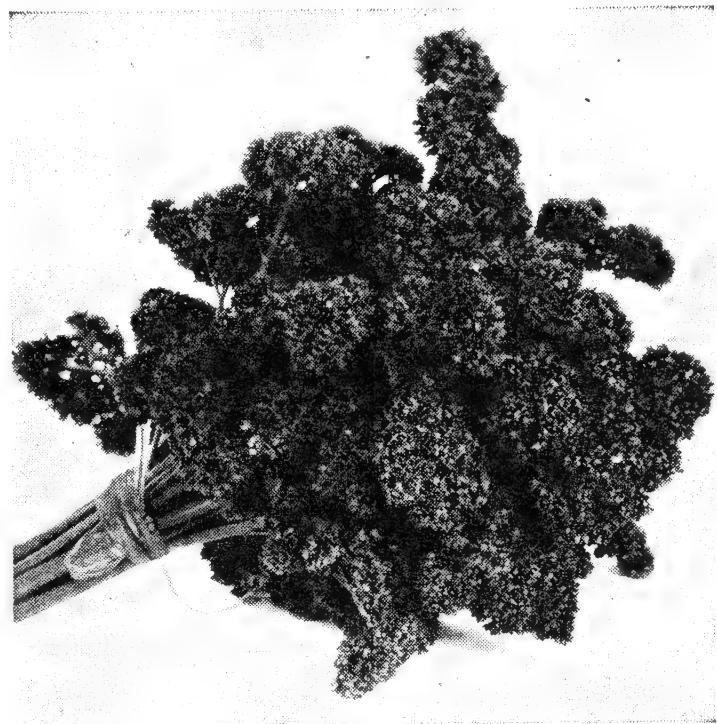
CULTURE: Parsley seed is very slow to germinate, so plant the seed very early in the year, January is not too early. Sow in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast. Cover seed firmly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. After plants are well out of the ground, thin out 8 to 10 inches apart. With rooted parsley, broadcasting is best and thin to 1 foot apart each way.

MOSS CURLED or TRIPLE CURLED. Beautifully crimped, curled leaves. The color is rich green. Its pleasant aromatic flavor is unsurpassed.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

PARAMOUNT. This new introduction was given the All-American award as being the best in its class. Leaves are finely curled, good size, dark green color. Borne on strong, medium length stems.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.75).

PLAIN PARSLEY. The leaves of this variety are borne on strong stems, are flat, deeply cut and not curled. Esteemed by many because it has a stronger flavor than the other sorts.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

HAMBURG ROOTED or GERMAN PARSLEY. Roots resemble small parsnips and are used as a vegetable, same as salsify. Foliage same as plain parsley.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).



PARAMOUNT

All-American Selections—Award of Merit

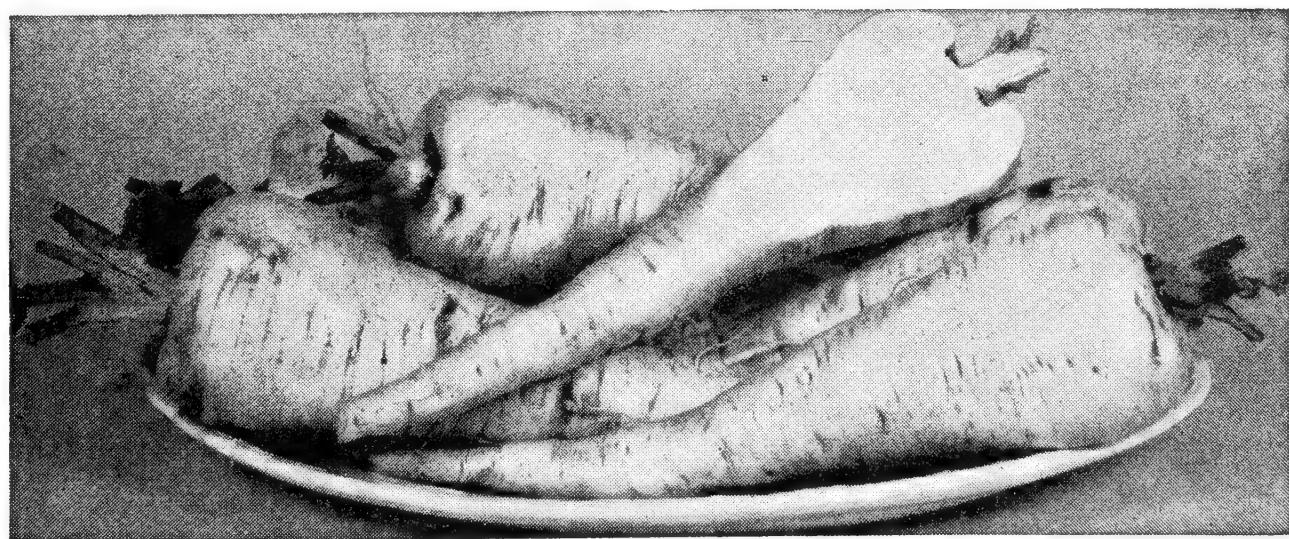
PARSNIPS

CULTURE: Parsnips grow best in a loose, rich sandy loam, but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady, abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Keep the ground well worked and fairly moist. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be used as a spring vegetable.

ALL AMERICAN. A new and improved and somewhat shorter variety with clear white roots which are smooth and of fine texture. An improvement over Hollow Crown.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.50).

HOLLOW CROWN or GUERNSEY. Roots are 12 to 15 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches thick at the shoulder. Tapered uniformly to the tip. Smooth, easily taken from the ground. Flesh fine grained, slightly yellow, and good quality.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.50).



ALL AMERICAN

ONIONS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

CULTURE: A crop of onions can be grown on any good soil but of course with fertilizer better results will be obtained. Ground should be well worked and pulverized, allowing no lumps or trash to mar the surface. The seed can be sown in the spring, just as soon as the ground can be prepared, as onion seed will germinate in cool weather. Sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and in rows 12 to 16 inches apart. After they show an inch or two above the ground give them a good light hoeing, after which weeding must be done, and must be repeated whenever weeds appear until the tops lie down, then they should be topped and the bulbs allowed to dry before sacking. For extra large bulbs, thin out gradually so that they stand 3 to 4 inches apart.

YELLOW VARIETIES

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH. (Utah Strain.) Sweet Spanish is especially adapted for growing in our western country where enormous yields are produced. A yield of 400 sacks per acre is not uncommon in Colorado. It has become very popular as a commercial variety, finding ready sales on distant markets. The bulbs average 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter depending upon the soil and how thick they are planted. They have a good dark golden yellow skin, flesh is firm and of a light yellow creamy color and has a mild sweet flavor.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50) (lb. \$9.00).

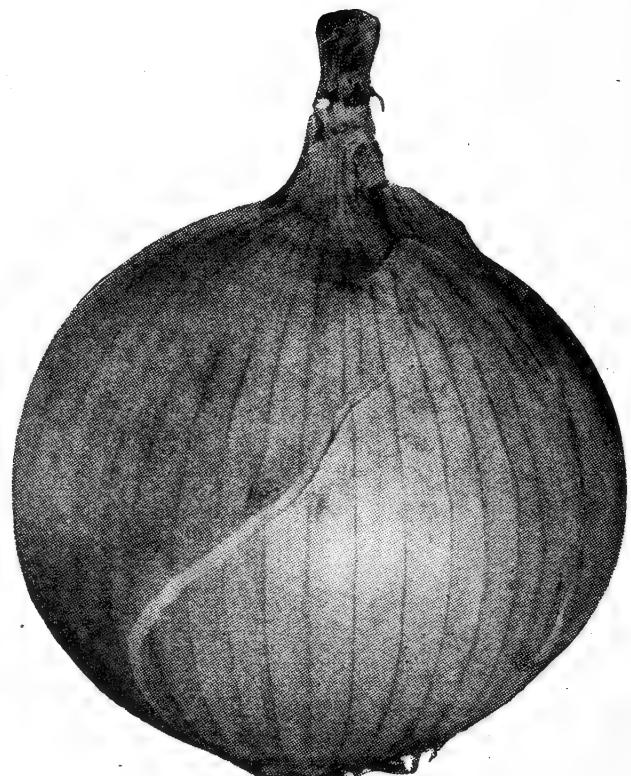
Certified Seed—(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 75c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75) (lb. \$10.00).

MOUNTAIN SWEET SPANISH. A very fine strain of Utah Sweet Spanish produced in the higher altitudes of Colorado. We find the crop produced from mountain grown seed matures earlier and are better keeping bulbs. We especially recommend mountain grown seeds.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50) (lb. \$9.00).

MOUNTAIN DANVERS. (Colorado Grown.) This variety of Danvers developed in the mountains of western Colorado. Matures practically all the crop at once. Color is a beautiful dark yellow, shading to brown. It is an excellent keeper and shows less shrinkage than any other variety. The bulbs are three-quarters round, hard, with thick, heavy clinging skin. Our seed is grown from selected bulbs in the high altitudes of western Colorado.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$6.00).



MOUNTAIN SWEET SPANISH (YELLOW)

EARLY YELLOW GLOBE. A fine, medium large, almost globe shaped onion. Solid, uniform with attractive yellow skin. 10 days earlier than Yellow Globe Danvers. Keeps well.

(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$6.25).

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. 112 to 114 days. A popular strain of Yellow Globe and most widely known. A good cropper, medium late, hardy; used largely for storage. Bulbs medium large, round, yellow, firm, solid with small neck. Flesh white, with slight yellow tone.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80) (lb. \$6.00).

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. 100 days. A standard variety noted for keeping quality and peculiar chestnut brown color. Bulbs deep-flat or semi-globular in shape, with tough, tight-fitting skins; flavor very strong, and flesh cooks rather dark. Used largely for sets.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$6.00).

EBENEZER. An excellent variety for producing sets of exceptional keeping qualities. Bulbs are medium size, thick and flat, dark yellow, very firm with thick skin.

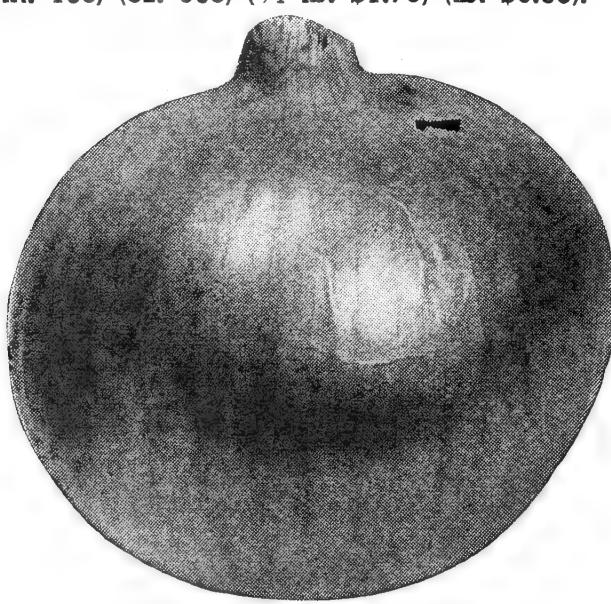
(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65) (lb. \$5.75).

YELLOW or WHITE BERMUDA. A very early, medium-sized flat sort, used for early market. Skin light straw color, thin and loose; flesh nearly white, coarse, sweet and mild. The dual name arises from lack of positive color. Grown extensively in Texas and southern California.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.90) (lb. \$6.00).

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. Shape well flattened but thick through, large and heavy, skin purplish red, smooth and glossy.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.90) (lb. \$6.00).



MOUNTAIN DANVERS

ONIONS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

WHITE VARIETIES

WHITE PORTUGAL. An all-purpose variety. Excellent for table onions, as a pickler, for boiling onions. Used extensively in the production of onion sets and if allowed to mature will make an excellent variety of storage onions. Bulbs are medium size, flat, pure white, hard and fine grains of pleasing flavor.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 65c) (1/4 lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$8.00).

WHITE LISBON. (Gold Seal Quality.) For bunching. This is a very popular variety in Colorado. Also planted very extensively in Europe. It is grown almost exclusively for table or green onions, for it produces long, slender stems, almost pure white from the root ends to the leaves or tops and is slow to form a bulb. It has a good flavor, being mild and sweet.

(Pkt. 20c) (oz. 65c) (1/4 lb. \$2.50).

EVERGREEN WHITE BUNCHING. A new bulbless perennial which forms long, leek-like, silvery white stalks used for bunching. The onions are produced in clusters of 4 to 9 and are twice the size of ordinary bunching onions.

(Pkt. 20c) (oz. 65c) (1/4 lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$8.00).

WHITE SWEET SPANISH IMPROVED. (Selected.) Is the largest of the white onions. Globe-shaped, small neck, skin white, flesh firm and exceptionally mild. Splendid for use in salads or suitable for eating without cooking. A very heavy yielder and a fair keeper. An excellent table or bunching variety if pulled before the bulb forms. We recommend sowings 20 days apart for continuous supply of table onions.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 70c) (1/4 lb. \$2.50) (lb. \$9.50).

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. The best keeping white variety. Bulbs are round, medium size, solid pure white and very attractive. The skin is thin, flesh fine grained and moderately mild. Also used as a bunching or table onion.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 70c) (1/4 lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$8.50).

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. A pure white variety, very flat, early. Medium-sized, clear white, very mild. These are the white onions we see in our markets in early spring.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 70c) (1/4 lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$6.25).

ONION PLANTS

In this area some varieties of onions cannot be grown from field planted seed, but they can be produced from plants. The onion plants offered below are field grown. We endeavor through frequent shipments to keep them as fresh as possible.

Prices by Parcel Post, Prepaid	100	1,000
Sweet Spanish, Yellow and/or White....	\$.30	\$ 2.00
White Bermuda (straw color).....	.25	2.00
Crystal White Wax, Bermuda.....	.25	2.00

Ask for Special Price on Crate Lots.

ONION SETS—Colorado Grown

One quart of onion sets will weigh 1 pound; 32 pounds to bushel. Sets when planted will produce good green or table onions much earlier than if grown from seed. If allowed to remain in the ground, will yield fine large onions for market or for household use fully 4 weeks earlier than if planted from seed.

PRICES POSTPAID Qt. 4 qts. 8 qts.

Yellow Danvers

Sets, bottom \$.35 \$1.20 \$2.25

White Silverskin

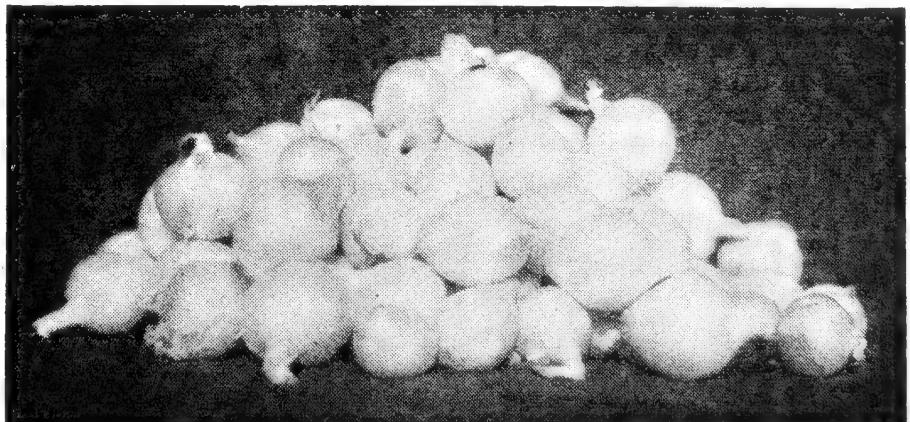
Sets, bottom35 1.25 2.40

Red Wethersfield

Sets, bottom35 1.20 2.25

Write for prices on bushel lots.

SPECIAL: 1 qt. each of Red, Yellow and White Onion sets, postpaid, 95c.



WHITE SILVERSKIN ONION SETS

PEAS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

CULTURE: Peas require moderate temperature, plenty of moisture and good, fairly rich soil. The earliest crop can be planted when the ground is ready to work and later plantings can be made which will give you fresh peas all summer long, especially if you are growing them in the higher altitudes where the summers are cool. Dwarf or short vine peas are best suited where space is scarce and soil very rich. Can be sown in single or double rows with about 2 inches between the seeds and rows of 1½ to 2½ feet apart. The seed should be planted about 1 inch to 1½ inches under the surface.

ALASKA. 60 days. Vines slender, light green, 30 inches high. Pods single, 3 inches long, blunt, light green, round, straight. Seeds small, round, smooth, bluish green. Can be planted very early.

AMERICAN WONDER. 61 days. For home garden, very productive. Vines 12 to 14 inches high, dark green, fairly coarse. Pods 2¾ inches long, straight and well filled.

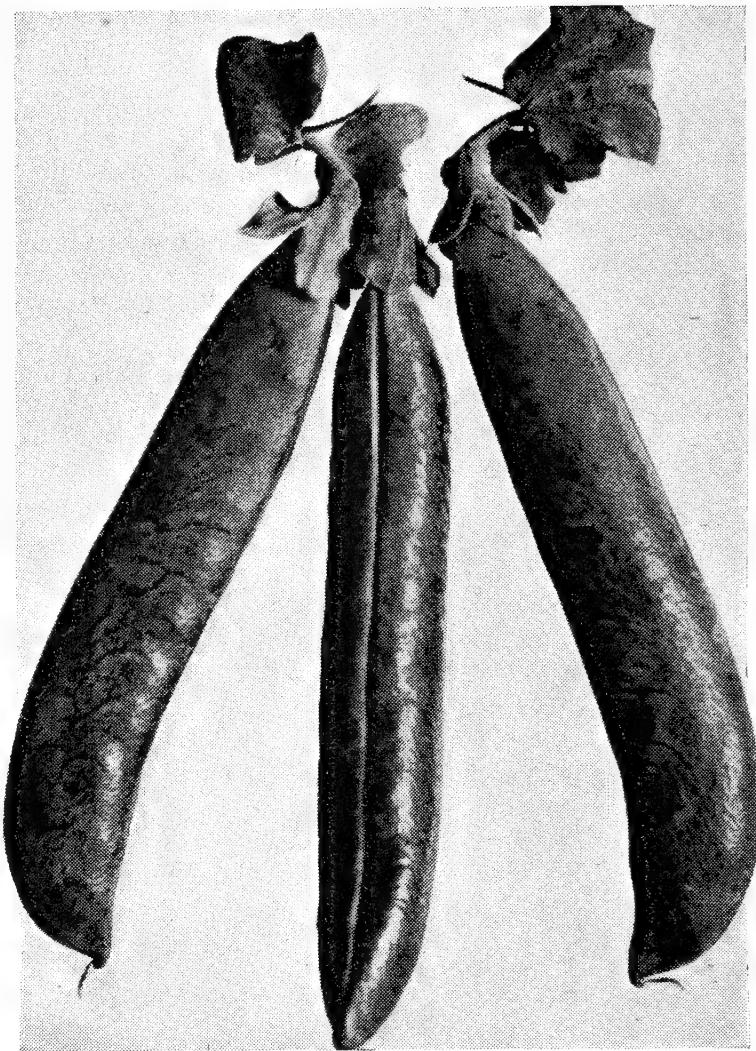
LAXTON'S PROGRESS. 63 days. The earliest large podded shipping variety, pods well filled, 4½ inches long, dark green vines, grows 18 inches tall.

LAXTONIAN. 64 days. Vines short, dark green. Bears abundance of 4½-inch well filled pods.

LITTLE MARVEL. 65 days. On account of its exceptional fine quality and yield the most popular and most used of the early dwarf varieties. Valuable for home gardening. Pods 3 inches long, dark green. Very sweet.

ROGER'S EARLY GIANT SHIPPER. 68 days. The earliest of all the large podded market garden peas. The vine is 22 inches and is very dark and heavy. The pods are about 5 inches long and very dark green, pointed, plump and round. For the largest early shipping variety this is our selection.

ROGER'S DWARF MARKET. 72 days. A new, fine shipping variety. Vines grow 28 inches tall, and a very heavy producer of large well filled fine appearing pods, which will shell out more peas per pound than any other large variety. Many prefer Dwarf Market to any of the large podded varieties.



ASGROW NO. 40

ROGERS NO. 95 or GIANT STRIDE. 74 days. The purest strain and best of the large Giant Stride podded varieties. The vines are vigorous, growing about 27 inches tall, producing pods 4½ to 5 inches in length which are plump and of dark green color. A heavy yelder.

DARK DWARF TELEPHONE. 75 days. Pods are very dark; little longer than the Stratagem, 4¾ inches; heavy yelder. Vines dwarf, sturdy and have heavier stems.

VARIETY	Pkt.	POSTPAID			NOT POSTPAID	
		1/4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Alaska .....	.05	\$.12	\$.35	\$1.30	\$2.25	
American Wonder .....	.05	.15	.40	1.35	2.40	
Laxton's Progress .....	.07	.15	.40	1.40	2.50	
Laxtonian .....	.05	.15	.40	1.40	2.50	Write
Little Marvel .....	.05	.15	.40	1.40	2.50	
Rogers Early Giant Shipper.....	.07	.15	.40	1.50	2.60	
Rogers No. 95 or Giant Stride.....	.07	.15	.40	1.40	2.50	for
Dark Dwarf Telephone.....	.05	.15	.40	1.35	2.40	
Asgrow No. 40.....	.07	.15	.40	1.40	2.50	
Alderman .....	.05	.15	.40	1.40	2.40	Prices
Rogers Dwarf Market.....	.07	.15	.40	1.40	2.50	
Improved Stratagem .....	.05	.15	.40	1.35	2.40	
Everbearing .....	.05	.15	.40	1.35	2.40	
Melting Sugar .....	.07	.20	.45	1.60	2.60	

PEAS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

ASGROW NO. 40. 75 days. Resembles Stratagem but 4 to 5 days earlier. Bred particularly for shippers and market gardeners. Vines dark green, stocky, branching. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, dark green, plump, pointed; contain 8 to 10 large peas.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. (Gold Seal Quality.) 78 days. Very popular in the mountains and it is a very hardy and a very heavy yielder, of fine well-filled pods which measure about 4½ inches long. Vines are dwarf, grow 2½ to 3 feet high.

ALDERMAN. 77 days. Vines dark green, coarse, 3½ feet tall. Pods 4½ to 5 inches, very broad, plump, straight, dark green.

EVERBEARING PEAS. 78 days. Grows about 36 inches high; pods are about 3 inches long, of very fine quality. A constant and heavy bearer.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR. 78 days. The best of the edible podded sorts. A double purpose pea. The pods when half grown are excellent when cooked the same as snap beans or later can be used as a shell pea. Vines light green, vigorous and tall. Pods very broad, brittle, fleshy, stringless, free from fiber and both pods and peas of good quality.

SEED POTATOES

CULTURE: Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is fairly rich, but potatoes usually do best on loose, sandy loam and are of better quality than if planted on heavy clay soil. Cut the potatoes in 4 or 6 pieces, so there is at least one eye on each piece. About 3 pieces should be planted in each hill, 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows 3 feet apart and 16 to 18 inches apart in the rows. Keep the ground loose about the hills. Do not water unless soil becomes quite dry. For Psyllid or Purple Top spray with Lime-Sulphur solution, 1 gallon to 35 gallons of water. For worms use Zinc Arsenate.

	PRICES (NOT POSTPAID)	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Early Ohio Red River.....	\$.40	\$.60	\$ 1.10	
Irish Cobbler or Eureka.....	.40	.60	1.10	
Bliss Triumphs .....	.40	.60	1.10	
Red McClure or Peachblow....	.40	.55	1.00	
Russet Burbank or Netted Gem .....	.40	.55	1.00	
Rural New Yorker.....	.40	.55	1.00	
Katahdin .....	.40	.60	1.10	

RED McClURE or PERFECT PEACHBLOW. Probably most popular variety in the state. Round red tubers. Late in maturing. Vine strong, upright. Will not succeed in heavy soils or hot climate.

RURAL NEW YORKER. Colorado's second popular variety. Adapted to wide range of growing conditions. Tubers short, oval flattened. White in color, sprouts purple. Plant as close as 9 inches in row in fertile soils. Late maturing. There are two varieties, White Rurals and Russet Rurals.

RUSSET BURBANK; NETTED GEM; IDAHO RUSSETS. Require fertile soil and even moisture. Will not tolerate heavy soils or hot weather. Succeeds best at altitudes 6,000 to 8,000 feet. Medium size vine. Tubers cylindrical in shape; shallow eyes.

IRISH COBBLERS or EUREKA. Early white variety. Vines somewhat small and erect. Tubers irregular, tending to roundness, keep well in storage. It is quite resistant to mosaic.

BLISS TRIUMPH. Leading variety in state and gaining in popularity. Succeeds in all potato districts in state. Round, red variety.

RED RIVER EARLY OHIO. Earlier than Cobbler and Triumph and perhaps a little superior in quality. As it matures early it usually brings higher prices than later crops.

KATAHDIN. Result of breeding program of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Resistant to mild mosaic. Vines strong, upright. Tubers cream-colored, short oval to roundish, with few very shallow eyes.

POTATO EYES

BY MAIL

(8,000 to 12,000 Eyes to Acre)

We send potato eyes delivered, all transportation charges paid. We select the seed potatoes, using only the smoothest and firmest. Then we remove the eyes, leaving enough flesh to assure a good plant that will produce potatoes. We guarantee these potato eyes to arrive in good planting condition. But we advise that you prepare your soil and have things ready for planting on arrival of the eyes.

Any variety listed, postpaid (25 eyes, 20c) (50 eyes, 40c) (100 eyes, 60c) (300 eyes, \$1.50) (500 eyes, \$2.25). Write for special prices on larger amounts.

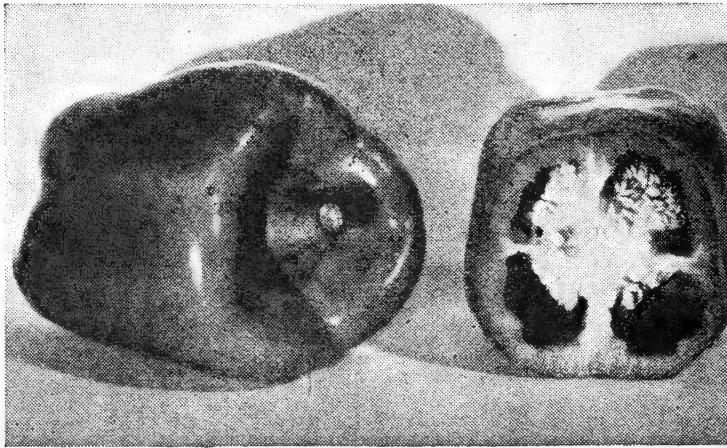
SWEET POTATO PLANTS

See Page 35

PEPPERS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

CULTURE: Peppers require good soil, but the lighter type of soil seems to produce the best crops. Seed should be started in hotbeds or cold frames and transplanted to the open as early in May as possible but only after danger of frost is over. Plants should be set out in rows of 2 to 2½ feet apart and 20 inches apart in the rows. Some rich fertilizer or commercial fertilizer worked into the soil when the plants are about 9 inches high will be found very beneficial.



CALIFORNIA WONDER

SWEET PEPPERS

EARLY CALIFORNIA WONDER, CALWONDER. A new strain of early California Wonder Pepper which has been selected to come on 8 to 10 days earlier than the regular California Wonder. Quality, productiveness, size are very similar to the regular California Wonder.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$6.00).

CALIFORNIA WONDER. 75 days. The most popular pepper for market gardening and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright and prolific. Fruits mostly 4-lobed, upright, chunky and very thick fleshed, sweet and mild.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$6.00).

CALIFORNIA WONDER PLANT SELECTED. 75 days. Seed is produced by selecting the best plants in the field and from these plants fruit is kept separate in order to furnish the highest type of seed.
(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.90) (lb. \$7.00).

HARRIS EARLY GIANT. 64 days. Best very early sweet pepper. Vigorous, erect, extremely prolific, fruits large, 4½ inches long, 3½ inches through. A good northern variety, where seasons are short.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$5.00).

RUBY KING. 69 days. Grows about 4 to 5 inches long and is often 3 inches in diameter. Very productive.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (1/4 lb. \$1.10) (lb. \$4.25).

WORLD BEATER or IMPROVED RUBY GIANT. 70 days. Early large pepper. Fruits oblong, commonly 5 inches long, 3½ inches in diameter, deep green, becoming bright deep red, flesh sweet and thick. Heavy yielder.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.35) (lb. \$4.50).

CHINESE GIANT. 80 days. An extremely large, attractive, but somewhat late sweet pepper for home and market garden use. Plants short, stocky; fruits chunky, square ended, and heavy.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.90) (lb. \$7.00).

PIMENTO PEPPER. 73 days. Largely grown for canning purposes as it is very mild and sweet. Fruit is heart-shaped and its firm, thick fleshiness permits it being scalded and peeled.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$4.25).

HOT PEPPERS

ANAHEIM CHILI. A hot variety, rather late, and used for canning, drying, and in making chili and tamales. Fruit is 6 to 8 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter with top tapering to a point.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50).

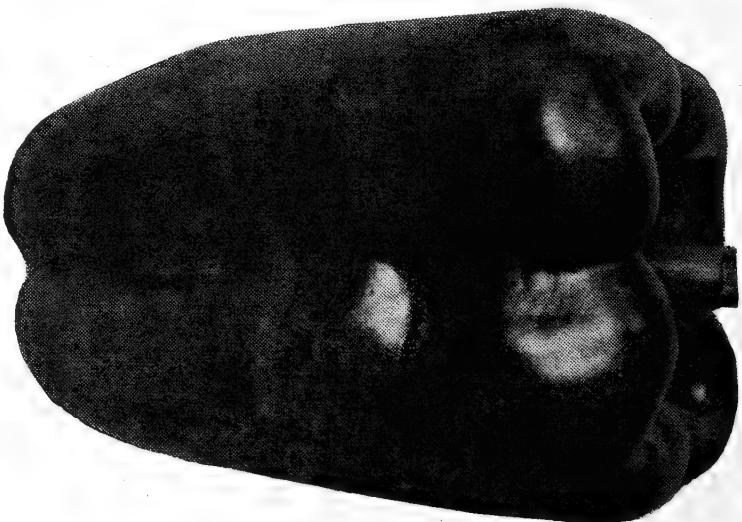
SMALL RED CHERRY. Plants are sturdy, growing erect and bearing an abundance of small cherry-red fruit which are extremely hot and used in sauces and condiments. This variety also used as an ornamental house plant. The cherry-red fruit is a contrast against the dark bush, and are borne well on top of the plant.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$5.00).

LONG RED CAYENNE. 70 days. A well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long, bright red in color, extremely strong.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$5.00).

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX. An early hot sort. Plants dwarf and prolific. Fruits pendant, medium, slender, and smooth. Color waxy yellow changing to crimson at maturity.
(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.70) (lb. \$6.00).

RED CHILI. 92 days. A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Bright red pods are about 2 inches long, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$5.00).

PEPPER PLANTS. See page 35.



WORLD BEATER

PUMPKINS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

CULTURE: Sometimes grown in cornfields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. Pumpkins do not require much water. Cut pumpkins from vine after the leaves die, leaving 3 or 4 inches of stem attached and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. Use one ounce of seed to 20 hills of most varieties; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

KENTUCKY FIELD or LARGE CHEESE. A fine pumpkin, nearly 2 feet in diameter. Flesh dull orange color, extra thick. Heavy yelder and excellent keeper. Largely used for canning and stock feeding.

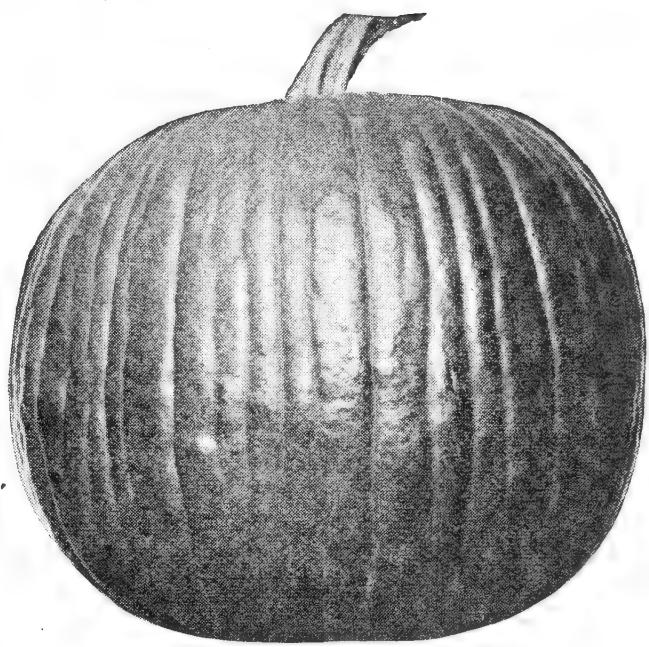
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 12c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.30).

CONNECTICUT FIELD. A fine, large, orange-colored variety. Extensively used for pies, canning and stock feeding. Surface orange; smooth and ribbed; flesh thick, coarse and sweet.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 12c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.30).

JAPANESE PIE. Large size, weighing from 15 to 20 pounds. Color of outside rind bluish-green, blotched with yellow. Has large neck. Flesh salmon-colored, very thick and sweet; for eating and stock feeding.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.10).



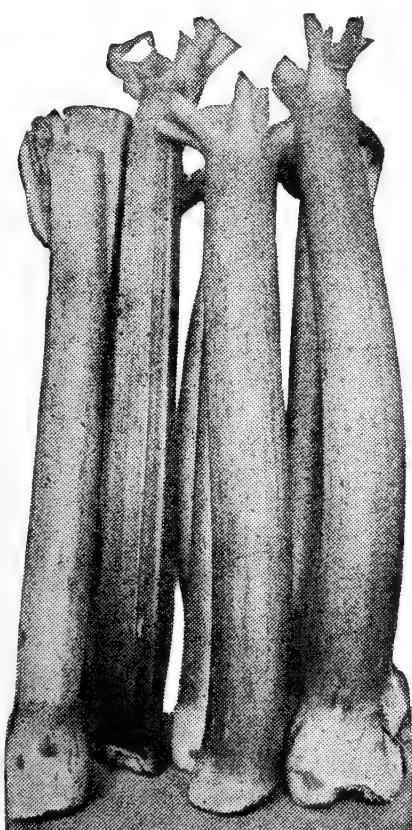
SMALL SUGAR

SMALL SUGAR. A small round variety, 6 to 8 lbs. Flesh thick, rich yellow and of high quality. Skin a deep orange. Best variety for cooking and pies.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.40) (5 lbs. \$5.00).

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

CULTURE: Sow seed in April and cultivate like parsnips. The following spring the plants should be dug and transplanted in rows 2 1/2 feet and 18 inches apart in the row. For a crop of rhubarb the first year, 1 to 2-year-old plants are used. See prices, page 35.



VICTORIA

PARAGON or GIANT STRAWBERRY. A medium size, main crop, vigorous growing variety. Stalks red, running to light at the top.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 70c) (1/2 lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.00).

VICTORIA. A second early variety; stalks long, medium length, dark red at base to green at leaf end.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 70c) (1/2 lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.00).

RHUBARB SETS.

See page 35.

SAGE

SAGE, BROADLEAVED.

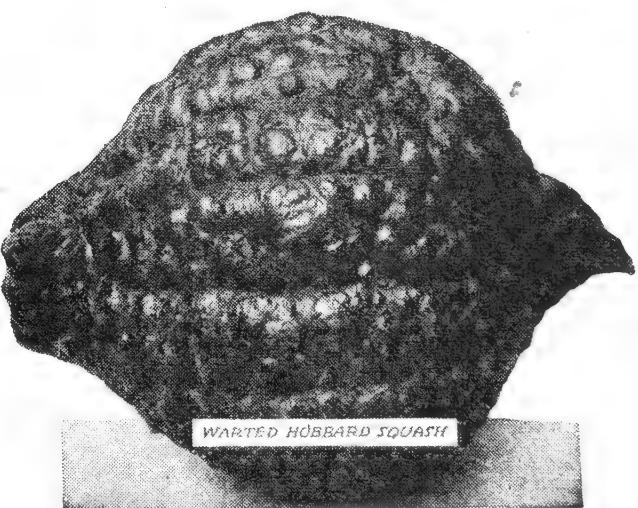
When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground. Thin to six inches apart.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 40c).

Postpaid.

SAGE PLANTS.

See page 35.

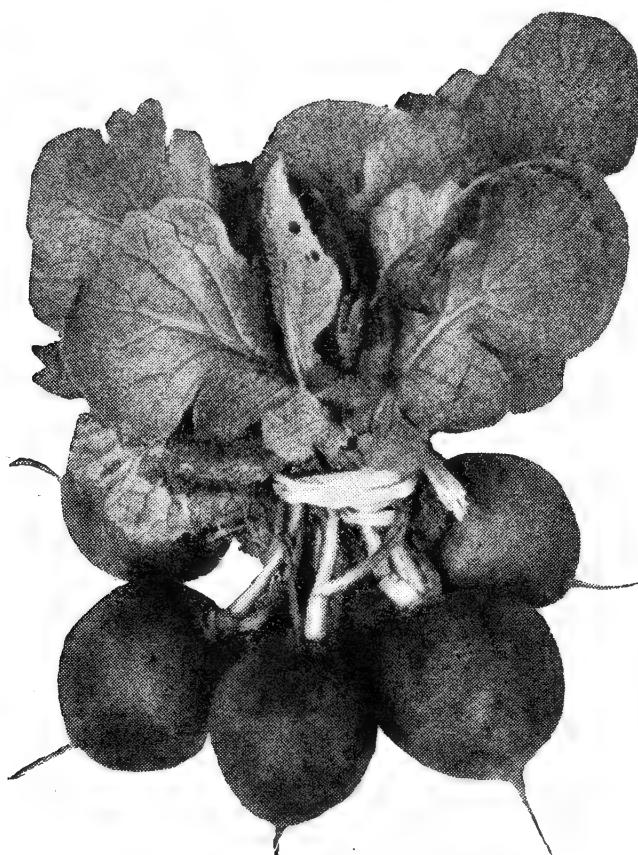


WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH

For description, see page 30

RADISHES

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

CULTURE: The culture of radishes is so easy and the results so sure that they are probably found in more home gardens than any other vegetable. The varieties of radish differ so distinctly that the home gardener is able to obtain almost anything he prefers in the way of shape, color, size and season. The ground should be finely prepared, as free as possible from small stones and lumps. Plant seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and when up about an inch thin to 1 to 2 inches apart. Radishes are at their best when growth is quick and steady. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are favorable for best results. In order to keep a continuous supply of young, mild radishes successive plantings should be made.

ROUND VARIETIES

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. (Gold Seal Quality.)

This splendid olive-shaped radish is one of the finest early strains of round bright radishes; unsurpassed in its table qualities or its beauty. The skin is bright scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp and tender and of delicious quality. Fine for market gardeners both for outdoor and greenhouse forcing.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

FORCING SCARLET GLOBE. (Gold Seal Quality.)

One of the most desirable radishes for forcing under glass and also good for field culture. It is very attractive both in shape and color, being a transparent red and very smooth skinned. It is a very quick grower and not apt to crack.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.10).

SPARKLER or EARLY WHITE TIPPED. (Gold Seal Quality.)

A splendid variety of the scarlet turnip, white-tipped, but showing more white, practically the whole lower part being white while the upper half is a bright scarlet.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.00).

CRIMSON GIANT. (Gold Seal Quality.) A large, quick growing sort for forcing or out-of-door planting. Will stand well after maturity. The roots are almost round and beautifully deep crimson; flesh is snow white.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.00).

FRENCH BREAKFAST. (Gold Seal Quality.) An oblong-shaped variety and a great favorite for family use and home gardens, as it is very easily grown. Roots rich scarlet from which color it shades to white at the bottom.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

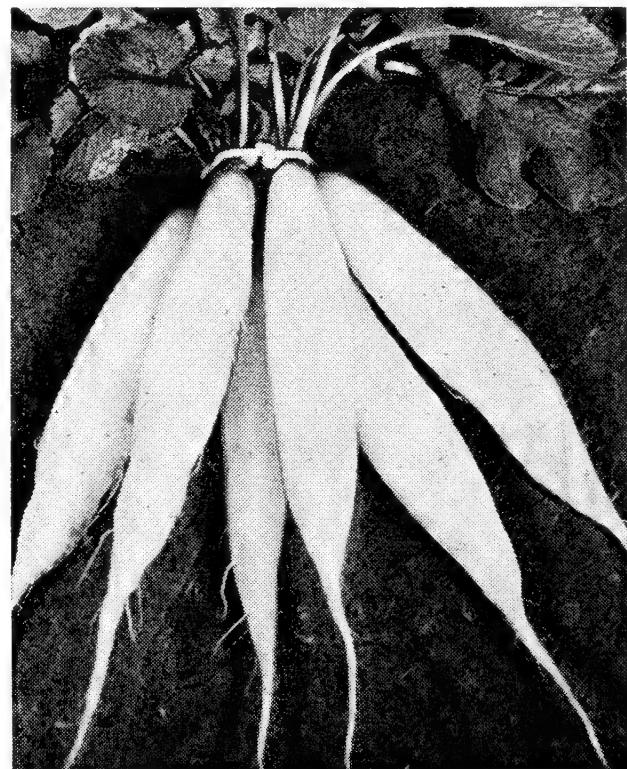
LONG VARIETIES

CINCINNATI MARKET. (Gold Seal Quality.) The most popular of the long red varieties, especially among market gardeners. Roots very attractive, 7 to 9 inches long, bright rose color on upper part, shading to white at the tip. Flesh white and crisp. About 30 days from seeding to marketable roots.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.10).

WHITE ICICLE or LADY FINGER. Also known as Long White Vienna or Brittle White. A long, slender radish of beautiful transparent whiteness which makes it very attractive on the market or for home use. The most popular and best of all early long white varieties. The roots, skin and flesh very white, brittle and mild. Grows 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, tapering at the tip.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.00).



WHITE ICICLE

RADISHES

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. A winter sort with round roots, somewhat top-shaped, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; skin black, with cracked longitudinal lines; flesh white, crisp and of strong flavor. An excellent keeper.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (1/2 lb. 70c) (lb. \$1.30).

CHINESE WHITE WINTER or WHITE CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH. Largest of all winter radishes and a favorite with the Chinese gardeners. Root grows 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh. May be used in all stages of growth. Flesh is solid, crisp and mildly pungent.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (1/2 lb. 75c) (lb. \$1.40).

CHINA ROSE. (Gold Seal Quality.) This variety should not be sown earlier than the middle of June, as it is a winter variety. Is very popular. Roots 4 to 6 inches long, 2 inches in diameter,

cylindrical, but thicker at the lower end; blunt, smooth, bright rose-red in color; flesh white, very firm and pungent.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (1/2 lb. 75c) (lb. \$1.40).

ALL SEASON RADISH MIXTURE (Gold Seal Quality)

This is a well balanced mixture of all sorts and contains only the very best and truest strains. From a bed of our mixed radishes one can have radishes the entire season, for in mixing we include early round, early long, midseason and late varieties. It is quite interesting to have a mixed bed. As every seed will grow, we advise that you do not plant too thick so that each plant will thrive and have room to mature.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (1/2 lb. 70c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.75).

SALSIFY or Oyster Plant

CULTURE: Sow the seed in the spring in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out plants to 4 inches. It succeeds best in light, well-enriched soil. One ounce to 50 feet of drill. Easy to grow, habits similar to those of the parsnips. Can be left in the ground during the winter; in fact, frost improves the quality.

SWISS CHARD

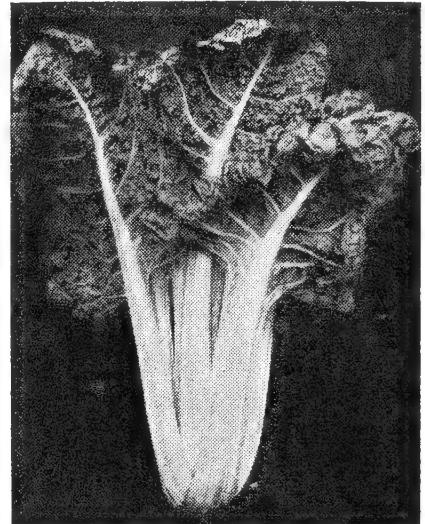
CULTURE: Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The midrib when boiled makes delicious greens or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall.

LARGE RIBBED DARK GREEN LEAVED. 52 to 62 days. Large, smooth, dark green leaves with silvery white stems, which are tender and of fine flavor.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

LUCULLUS. 52 to 62 days. A new variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plant grows nearly 2 feet high and the stem and leaves are very large and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).



LUCULLUS CHARD

TOBACCO

Tobacco seed must be sown early in the spring in frames or seed bed in rich soil. Reset the plants in the open ground after the weather has become warm, making space between the rows about 4 feet. The cultivation is practically the same as for corn.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY. A heavy yielder, rich, broad leaf. Desirable for fillers and wrappers.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.20).

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Grown principally for the manufacture of cigars. Hardy, prolific, and well suited to production in the north and central states.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.20).

SQUASH

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

Squashes are divided into two distinct classes—summer and winter. Although they neither resemble nor taste alike, both are known as squashes. The majority of the summer varieties are the bush sorts—while most winter varieties are the running or trailing sorts.

CULTURE: Squash do not demand much cultivation and thrive on almost any soil. Never plant squash until all danger of frost is past, for they are very sensitive to cold. Summer or bush varieties should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and 3½ feet in the row, for these sorts are produced on bushes and never trail. Winter or trailing varieties should be planted in hills about 4 to 5 feet apart and allowed to vine and trail all over the ground. Drop 4 to 5 seeds to the hill. In order to keep Summer Squashes bearing and producing the fruit must be picked and never allowed to grow large. In late fall after vines have dried, the Winter varieties should be gathered, leaving a 3 to 4-inch stem. Store in a dry place, handle carefully, avoid bruising.

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY WHITE BUSH BENNINGS. The most satisfactory and widely used of the white summer squashes. Fruits have a deep green tint turning to cream color at maturity. Vines are exceedingly prolific and disease resistant.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK. (New.) A small early type of Straightneck Squash. The fruit is small, lemon color, neck is straight, and becoming very popular as a shipping variety. Plants very productive.

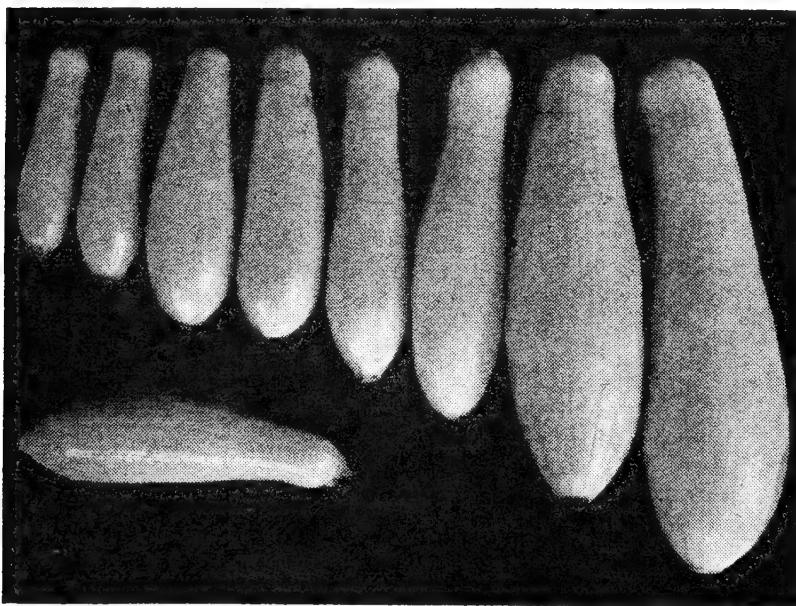
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

EARLY SUMMER YELLOW CROOKNECK. Bears fruit of medium size, curved with curved neck, of a golden yellow color, and thickly covered with warts, very prolific.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

ZUCCHINI (BLACK). 66 days. The most desirable of the Italian Marrow or Vegetable Marrow types. Fruits smooth, rich, dark greenish black, no striping or mottling; flesh firm, greenish white; delicate flavor; cylindrical, attains 18 inches long, 4 inches diameter, but most suitable for table if picked when 6 to 8 inches long.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.75).



EARLY SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK SQUASH

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD. It is the largest of the green Hubbards and is thickly covered with warts. Probably the most popular of any squash in this class, an excellent keeper and the thick flesh is dry and sweet.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.40).

BLUE HUBBARD. Is our favorite Winter squash as the flesh is dryer and superior in edible qualities. Color of flesh is deep orange, very thick and is a good keeper. Fruits are large, round, pointed at each end, weighing an average of 12 to 18 pounds. Is thickly and heavily warted.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.35).

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Very similar to other Hubbards but earlier, and somewhat smaller. Popular with home and market gardeners. Fruits somewhat pointed at each end, weigh 8 to 10 pounds, moderately warted, orange-red, with faint cream colored stripes toward blossom end; flesh deep orange, dry and of fine quality. It keeps well.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.25).

HUBBARD IMPROVED. Also called True Hubbard. It is one of the best for general purposes. The size is medium, the color deep green with a fair amount of warts. The rind is hard, the flesh thick and of fine texture and it keeps very well. The fruits are pointed at both ends.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.35).

VERMONT HUBBARD. Similar in shape to other Hubbards but slightly smaller. Flesh exceptionally thick, fine grained and of excellent flavor. Shell very hard, strong dark green and somewhat warted.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (½ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.40).

BANANA (Pink). A long type of winter squash 20 inches long, 6 to 7 inches in diameter and becoming very popular. Color is pink or light orange, flesh thick, fine grained of yellowish orange and of sweet flavor.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.25).

TABLE QUEEN or ACORN (Green). Desirable for home, market garden and also for shipping. Trailing in habit. Convenient for baking and serving in halves. Weighs only about 1½ pounds. Acorn shaped fruits. Ribbed, smooth thin shell of very dark green color. Flesh light yellow. Bakes well with sweet, inviting flavor.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.85).

MAMMOTH TABLE QUEEN. Identical with Standard Table Queen except third larger; thicker flesh.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$2.00).

BUTTERCUP. A new small (4 to 5 lbs.) winter squash of high eating quality. The seed are centered in blossom end, and the rest of interior is heavy, dry, sweet flesh of smooth texture. Good keeper.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.40).

SPINACH

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted



RESELECTED LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE

CULTURE: Spinach thrives in any ordinary soil but rich soil increases the size and quality and its cultivation is a very simple matter. To secure spinach very early in the spring, the seed should be planted in the fall. For a succession, sow again early in the spring and every two weeks thereafter. Sow seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. The best crops and heaviest yields are obtained when the growing plants are not crowded; 4 inches apart is best, or seed may be broadcast and thinned out to 5 inches. As spinach likes cool weather it does exceptionally well in our mountain valleys.

AA **GIANT NOBEL or GAUDRY.** (Long standing.) Very valuable early shipping variety. Plants are large, vigorous and spreading, producing large thick and somewhat crinkled leaves which are pointed with rounded tips. A very dark green color and a very good keeping variety after cut. Especially suited for mountain growing.

RESELECTED LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. An improved Long Standing Bloomsdale. The seed we offer is from selected plants and this variety we especially recommend to spinach growers in the mountains or high altitudes, because it is a heavy yielder and true to type and even slower to go to seed than our standard stock of Long Standing Bloomsdale. Through careful breeding and selection a much sturdier plant of fine appearance. Grows erect, leaves semi-curved of a dark green color.

SPINACH PRICES

Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	Postpaid 1/4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	Not Ppd. 100 lbs.
Giant Nobel or Gaudry.....	.05	\$.15	\$.30	\$.85	\$3.70	\$60.00
Extra Dark Green Bloomsdale (Savoy) (New)....	.05	.15	.30	.85	3.70	60.00
Monstrous Viroflay .....	.05	.15	.30	.85	3.70	60.00
Reselected Long Standing Bloomsdale.....	.05	.15	.30	.85	3.70	60.00
Northland .....	.05	.15	.30	.85	3.70	60.00
Old Dominion .....	.05	.15	.30	.85	3.70	60.00
New Zealand .....	.10	.20	.60	1.50		

NORTHLAND. This variety has all the good characteristics of the Giant Nobel but in addition the leaves are much darker green and a little larger.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY. A large vigorous growing variety with long, broad, pointed, thick, smooth leaves of deep green color.

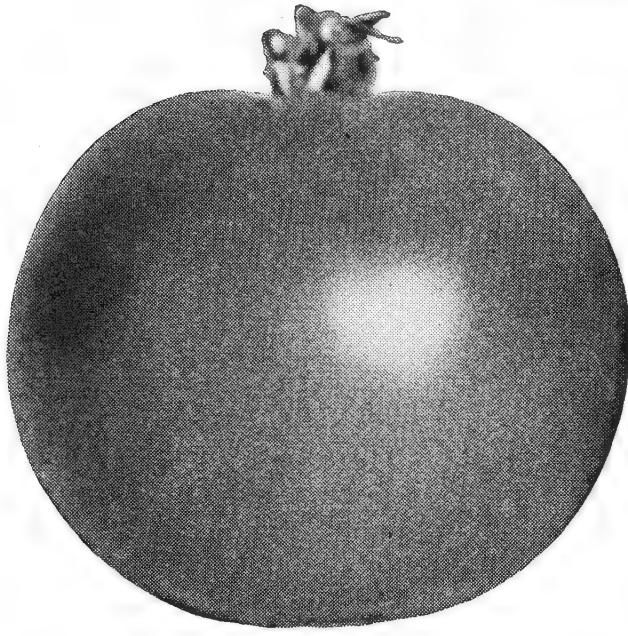
EXTRA DARK GREEN BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. (New.) This is the darkest leaf of all Savoy spinach and a better variety than the old Bloomsdale. Leaves remain fresh, crisp and green a long time after being cut.

OLD DOMINION. Blight resistant. This variety is very resistant to mosaic diseases, also known as yellows or blight. On our trial ground we have found it to be the best blight resistant sort. Leaves are very curly or Savoy, dark green color, large in size, borne on long, strong stems, withstands cold weather and very suitable for late fall crop. An enormous yielder.

NEW ZEALAND. Native of New Zealand, quite distinct from other varieties of spinach, it thrives in hot, dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season.

TOMATOES

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted



THE LANDRETH

Two ounces seed per acre is suggested

CULTURE: The best crops are grown on light, rich soil. In most sections the seed should be sown in hot-beds early in March or about 6 weeks before transplanting to the field. Sow seed in rows 4 inches apart and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past, set out in the open 3 to 4 feet apart each way. During the growing season do not allow the ground to cake or harden. Give plenty of cultivation until the vines cover the ground. One packet will produce about 300 plants; an ounce about 2,500.

THE BOUNTY. 62 days. Especially recommended for dry land and mountain sections. Developed by the North Dakota Station and under trial by Colorado State College for three years at their dry land station at Akron, Colorado, it proved very satisfactory, better than Bison tomato. It is a very early dwarf, produces heavy set of scarlet, uniform globular fruit with small core. (Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 30c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.75) (1/2 lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$6.00).

STOKESDALE. 72 days. An early scarlet fruited variety maturing about 10 days earlier than Marglobe. Plant rather open in habit with medium heavy foliage. Fruits large, globe or sub-globe, smooth and well colored. Recommended where length of growing season is less than average.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 30c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.75) (1/2 lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$6.00).

JUNE PINK. 71 days. The earliest of the pink-fruited varieties. Vine is open, spreading, and rather short. Fruits medium sized, flattened, smooth; color purplish pink.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 30c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.75) (1/2 lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$6.00).

EARLIANA. 73 days. A first early sort, widely used for home gardens, and by truckers. Vine is open, spreading, medium small. Fruits flattened, medium sized, firm, bright red, quite smooth.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 30c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.75) (1/2 lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$6.00).

JOHN BAER. 76 days. Excellent for market gardening and canning. Vines are of medium height, fruit medium size, semiglobular, very attractive bright red, smooth and quite firm. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.50).

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. 78 days. One of the most satisfactory of second early varieties. Fruits flattened, bright red, firm and meaty, heavy producing. One of the finest for the home garden and canning. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (1/2 lb. \$2.75) (lb. \$5.50).

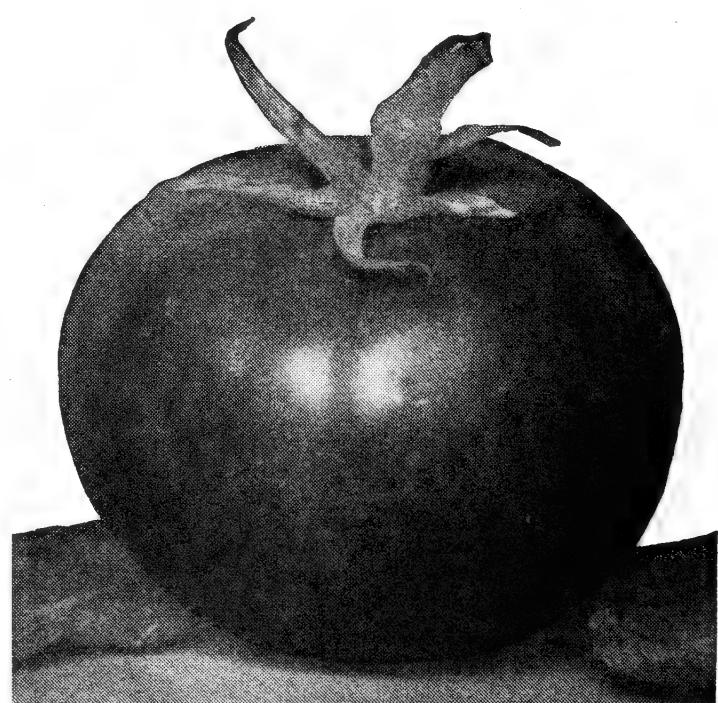
THE LANDRETH. Originator strain. 78 days. A very highly bred variety second early tomato. Fruits are firm, large, solid and of deep red color. Vines heavy and produce an exceptionally large yield of first class quality fruit. Ready for market at the same time as Chalk's Jewel, Marglobe, and Early Detroit.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (1/2 lb. \$2.75) (lb. \$5.50).

Plant Selected Seed. This seed is selected from plants of the best type growing in the fields. The plants are isolated to prevent cross-pollination with the result that better seeds are obtained. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$6.00).

EARLY STONE. 82 days. A new development. One week earlier than the Improved Stone. Vines heavy, large, deep green, and prolific; fruit larger than the Improved Stone, semiglobular, smooth, deep scarlet red and ripens well to the stem. Interior deep red. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$4.00).

LIVINGSTON GLOBE. 85 days. An excellent variety, well adapted to greenhouse production. Vine strong, with heavy foliage; prolific. Fruits large, full globe, smooth; purplish pink, ripens evenly. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 70c) (1/4 lb. \$1.75).



BEAUTY

TOMATOES

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

BEAUTY. 85 days. A hardy grower, very prolific; large, smooth and a glossy crimson with a tinge of purple; grows in clusters of four to six large fruits, retaining its splendid size throughout the entire season. Flesh is very firm, has a tough skin and few seeds; seldom rots or cracks after rain. Picked green but matured, it will ripen nicely, making it a desirable shipping sort. A very satisfactory main crop tomato.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 30c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.75) (1/2 lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$6.00).

PONDEROSA or BEEF STEAK. 88 days. Although a late variety, is one of the best for house use. Fruits deep purplish-pink; extremely large, deep but flat; very fleshy, with few seeds; of very mild flavor.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/2 oz. 30c) (oz. 55c) (1/4 lb. \$1.90) (1/2 lb. \$3.50) (lb. \$7.00).

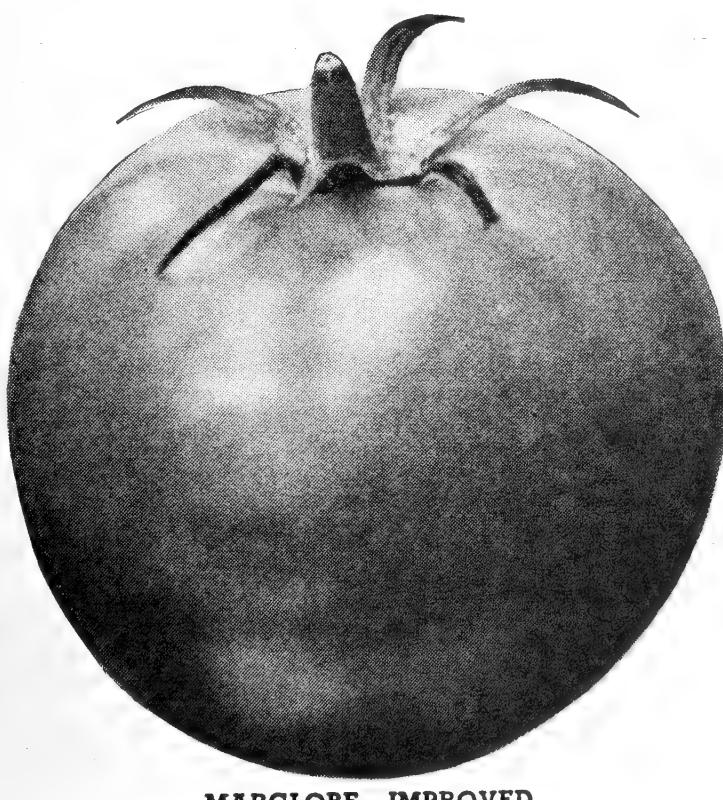
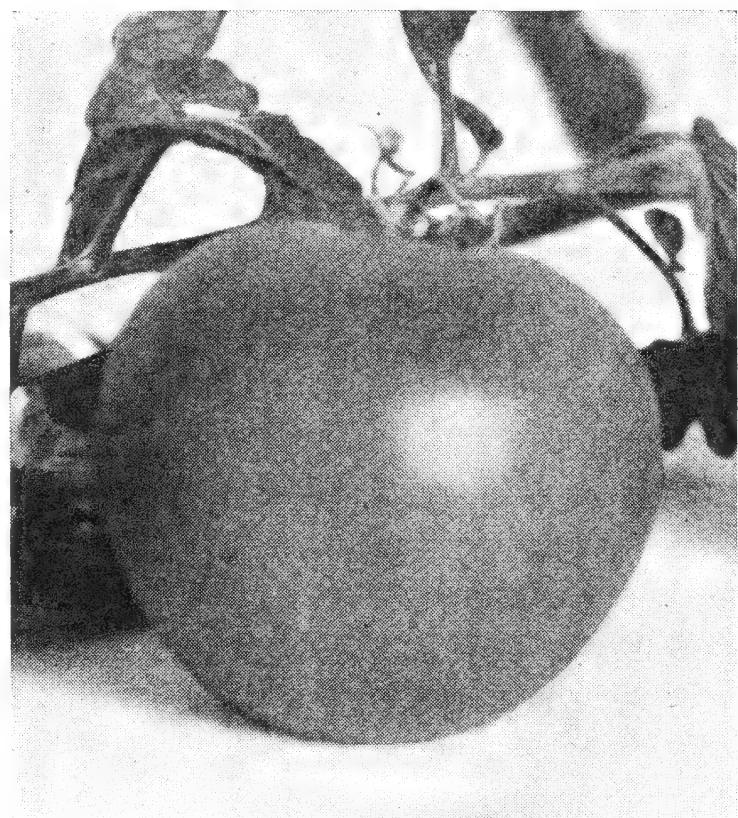
DISEASE RESISTANT VARIETIES

BREAK O'DAY or GROTHENS GLOBE. 70 days. Plant light, of spreading habit; bears fruit early and very prolific; fruits medium large, orange red, globe shaped, and smooth.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.50).

RUTGERS. 75 days. Uniform wilt resistant, with deep red skin and flesh. Ripens from inside out. Especially recommended as a green wrap shipper and is a heavy yielder.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER. 77 days. Disease resistant, heavily productive. Fruits large, smooth, globular, solid, with thick walls and cross sections; color light scarlet, not as intense as could be desired. Highly desirable for market garden use and for long distance shipping.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (1/2 lb. \$2.75) (lb. \$5.50).

MARGLOBE, IMPROVED or MASTER MARGLOBE. 83 days. Definite disease resistance, this variety recommended for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nail Head Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large, uniformly globe-shaped, smooth, solid, and of distinct quality.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (1/2 lb. \$2.75) (lb. \$5.50).



MARGLOBE, IMPROVED

RUTGERS

PRESERVING VARIETIES

SAN MARZANO. 80 days. A small fruited variety used for paste and for puree, also for preserves. Fruits rectangular, 2 1/2 inches broad and 3 1/2 inches long; deep red with little juice, and very mild flavor.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/2 oz. 50c) (oz. \$1.00) (1/4 lb. \$3.50).

YELLOW PLUM. Yellow, plum-shaped, averaging 1 inch in diameter. Excellent flavor.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50).

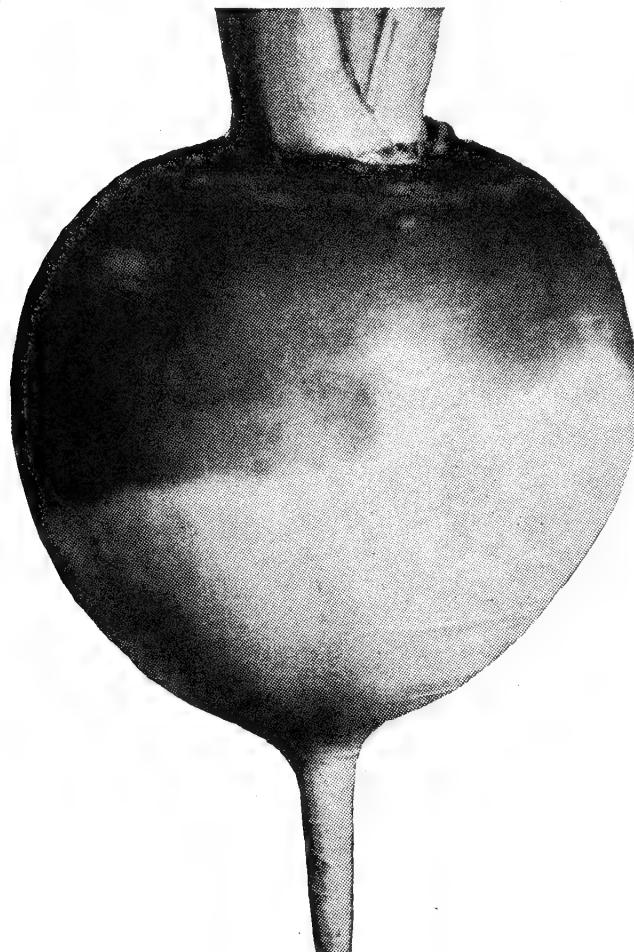
RED CHERRY. Fruits round, bright red, presenting beautiful appearance.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50).

TOMATO PLANTS. See Page 35.

TURNIPS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

CULTURE: Turnip is one of the first seeds to be sown in the spring. As soon as the ground can be worked, spade or plow deeply, and prepare the surface finely, raking off all clods and trash. Sow the seeds at once in the freshly dug soil; sow very thinly in rows 1 to 3 feet apart, or broadcast by raking the seeds into the soil $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When up, thin out to 3 inches apart. Soil should not be allowed to become hard and dry, for turnips to be good and mild must be grown quickly. Sowings at intervals of 10 days can be made until the end of August.



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. (Finest English grown seed.) 55 to 60 days. An all-purpose variety in the Rocky Mountain region. Extensively used for home, market garden and shipping. More of this variety is planted than all other varieties combined, mainly due to three characteristics: First, fine appearance, being globe-shaped, flesh firm and white, skin smooth, pure white, except crown or upper portion, which is richly colored, maroon to deep purple. Second, it is exceptionally sweet and mild. Flesh is crisp, not stringy. Very desirable for market as well as home garden. Third, it is a quick grower and the yield is heavy; a good keeper.

Regular Selected Strain—(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (1/2 lb. 60c) (lb. 95c) (10 lbs. \$9.00).

Smith's Selected Strain—(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (1/2 lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.10) (10 lbs. \$10.00).

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. 42 days. Extremely early, good for forcing, as well as garden culture. Tops small, compact, strap leaved. Roots medium small, very flat, white throughout. Small tap root. Grown for early bunch trade. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.25).

WHITE EGG. 55 to 60 days. Grown principally for home gardeners and truckers for local markets. Top medium size, upright, cut-leaved. Roots white, egg-shaped, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, white throughout. Smooth, fine-grained and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (1/2 lb. 60c) (1 lb. or more at 95c per lb.)

SEVEN-TOP TURNIPS. Cultivated exclusively for the tops which are used for greens.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (1/2 lb. 60c) (1 lb. or more at 95c per lb.)

YELLOW TURNIPS

GOLDEN BALL. 60 to 65 days. A delicate and sweet-flavored yellow-fleshed turnip, not of large size but firm, hard and of superior quality. Keeps well.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (1/2 lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.10).

AMBER GLOBE. 70 days. Roots large, globular shape, skin yellow tinged with green at top, flesh yellowish white, sweet and tender. Good table variety. Grown extensively for stock.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (1/2 lb. 60c) (1 lb. or more at \$1.10 per lb.)

RUTABAGAS

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. (Gold Seal Quality.) 90 days. A dependable variety for large scale production for storage and shipping. Roots large, round, with small neck and slight tap root; yellow with purple top; flesh light yellow, firm, sweet and tender.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (1/2 lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.10).

VICTORY NECKLESS. A new introduction of special merit. It is globe-shaped, color bright yellow with clear purple top, very smooth and practically free from neck. Very few fiber roots.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (1/2 lb. 70c) (lb. \$1.25).

HERBS

ANISE. Annual, aromatic, used for flavoring.

BASIL SWEET. Annual, leaves used for seasoning.

CARAWAY. Biennial, seed used for flavoring bread, cakes, cheese, etc.

CATNIP. Biennial, dry leaves used for seasoning, and as tea.

CORIANDER. Annual, leaves and seed used as seasoning.

DILL. See page 9.

SAGE. Perennial, used in dressings, sausage, etc.

THYME. Perennial, foliage used for seasoning.

Price on all above: (Pkt. 15c).

PLANTS

NOTICE

Vegetable and flower plants are very perishable and due to the slower parcel post and express, we cannot assume the responsibility or guarantee that plants will always arrive in good condition. While we will use special care in packing all orders, buyers must assume all risk account damage due to delay in transit. We suggest it is possible that you grow your own plants as they do so much better when planted immediately after taken from the seed beds. Plants not available after JUNE 1.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

No orders for less than 10 of any variety

	10	100	500	1000
Plants	Plants	Plants	Plants	Plants

Add Postage \$.10 \$.17 \$.31 \$.47

CABBAGE, EARLY.

Ready May 1st or later.
All varieties as listed on
pages 6 and 7.....

.21 .89 3.90 6.90

CABBAGE, LATE.

Ready May 5th or later. All
varieties as listed on pages
6 and 7.....

.21 .89 3.90 6.90

CABBAGE, RED.

Ready May 1st. All vari-
eties as listed on page 7.....

.21 .89 3.90 6.90

CAULIFLOWER, EARLY.

Ready May 1st. All vari-
eties as listed on page 5.....

.29 1.10 4.95 8.80

CAULIFLOWER, LATE.

Ready May 10th. All vari-
eties as listed on page 5.....

.29 1.10 4.95 8.80

CELERY.

Ready May 5th or later. All
varieties as listed on page
12

.21 .89 3.90 8.80

CELERY, PASCAL.

Ready May 25th. All vari-
eties as listed on page 12..

.21 .89 3.90 8.80

EGGPLANT.

Ready May 10th or later.
All varieties as listed on
page 14

.29 1.10 4.95 8.80

ONION PLANTS.

(See page 22).

PEPPERS.

Ready May 10th or later.
All varieties as listed on
page 26

.29 1.10 4.95 8.80

Amount Ordered	10	100	500	1000
Add Postage	\$.10	\$.17	\$.31	\$.47

TOMATO.

Ready May 10th or later.
All varieties as listed on
pages 32 and 33.....

.29 1.10 4.95 8.80

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

Ready May 10th.....
Orders for 10 of a kind take
ten rate.

Write for special prices on
larger quantities.

VEGETABLE ROOTS, ETC.

ASPARAGUS.

Two-year-old roots.	12	50	100	1000
Mary Washington or Giant				
Argenteuil	\$.35	\$.75	\$ 1.39	\$ 12.90
Paradise .....	.35	.75	1.39	12.90
Add Postage.....	.12	.25	.45	1.25

RHUBARB (Pie Plant).

Two-year-old roots.	12	50	100	1000
Linnaeus, Strawberry or				
Victoria .....	.74	2.90	5.40	.....
Add Postage.....	.12	.70	1.25	.....
				Each

CHIVES, Sprouted.

Big bunch, postpaid.....\$.35 \$ 3.50

MINT ROOTS.

Big clumps, postpaid..... .30 2.90

SAGE.

One-year clumps, postpaid..... .40 4.20

TARRAGON.

For Tarragon Vinegar, post-
paid

HORSERADISH.

This is one of the hardest vegetables
for the garden or farm. It gives results the first
year. The larger roots can be taken up and stored
for winter use.

Postpaid. Doz, 29c; 100, \$ 1.89.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Very different from the
Green Globe Artichoke. They look like rough, knotty
potatoes. Easily grown. Culture like potatoes. Some-
times called "Potato Artichoke."

Not postpaid. Per lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

PLANTS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN

Many people wishing earlier blooms and not having
the time to start the young plants indoors from seed,
we list below the most popular annuals which are
carefully grown by us from our finest seed. Ready
May 10th or later.

Do not order less than 10 of a kind.

ADD POSTAGE, per 10, 10c; per 50, 35c.

10	50
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ASTERS. Varieties 1019 to 1033 as listed on
page 39

.40	1.69
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AGERATUM. Varieties 1003 and 1005 as
listed on page 38.....

.40	1.69
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CALENDULA. Varieties 1079, 1082, 1083 as
listed on page 40.....

.40	1.69
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CANDYTUFT. 1087. Page 40.....

.40	1.69
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CARNATION. Varieties 1098 to 1100 as
listed on page 41.....

.40	1.69
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CANTERBURY BELLS. Annual. 1092. Page
41

.40	1.69
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DAISY, African. 1124. Orange and white.
Page 42

.40	1.69
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FORGET-ME-NOT. See page 43.....

.40	1.69
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GODETIA, Tall and Dwarf Double Flowered.
Mixed. Page 43.....

.40	1.69
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LARKSPUR. 1178 to 1185. Page 45.....

.40	1.69
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LUPINS, Russell. Perennial Seedlings. See
page 45

2.75	11.90
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MARIGOLD. 1191, 1192, 1193, 1198, 1199,
1202, 1205. Page 39.....

.40	1.69
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Do not order less than 10 of a kind.

ADD POSTAGE, per 10, 10c; per 50, 35c.

10	50
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PANSIES. 1235, 1237 and 1238 as listed on
page 47

\$.50	\$ 1.90
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PETUNIA.

Burgundy. 1246. See page 48..... .40 1.69

Glow. 1256. See page 48..... .40 1.69

Fluffy Ruffles. 1270. See page 48..... .40 1.69

Giants of California. 1271. See page 48. .50 2.10

Rose of Heaven. 1252. Page 48..... .40 1.69

Elk's Pride. 1257. Page 48..... .40 1.69

Howard Star. 1242. Page 48..... .40 1.69

Snowstorm Improved. 1255. Page 48..... .40 1.69

Twinkles. 1250. Page 48..... .40 1.69

SALPIGLOSSIS. 1295. Page 49..... .40 1.69

SALVIA, Firebrand. Extra fine. 1300. Page
49

.45	1.69
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SNAPDRAGON. 1305 to 1311 varieties as
listed on page 50..... .40 1.69

STATICE. Market Growers Blue. 1320.
Page 50

.40	1.69
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STOCKS. 1325 and 1326. Page 50..... .40 1.69

VERBENA. 1455 to 1464. Page 52..... .40 1.69

VIOLETS

.40	1.69
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ZINNIAS. Varieties 1478 to 1512 as listed on
page 53

.40	1.69
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Vegetable Seed Collections

These collections of seed which we offer at special prices, include only the best varieties. The only cheap item about them is the price. It is possible for us to sell these collections at this price for two reasons: we get them ready before the spring rush opens, when our time is less valuable; second, in making this offer it helps us to get acquainted with many new buyers.

NOTE: These collections are already put up and we cannot change any of the varieties.

OUR GREAT COLLECTION

\$1.35

Postpaid

22 full sized packages which sell at
5c and 10c each, for \$1.35

Beans, Golden Wax
Beans, Tendergreen
Beets, Detroit Dark Red
Cabbage, Early Copenhagen Market
Carrot, Chantenay
Corn, Early Golden Bantam
Corn, Evergreen, Late
Cucumber, Clark's Special
Lettuce, Grand Rapids
Lettuce, New York No. 55
Muskmelon, Colorado
Onion, Mountain Danvers
Parsnip, Hollow Crown
Peas, Laxtonian
Pumpkin, Small Sugar
Radish, Early White Icicle
Radish, Scarlet Globe
Squash, Acorn
Squash, White Bush Scallop
Turnip, Purple Top White Globe
Watermelon, Klondike
Spinach, Long Standing

FARM GARDEN COLLECTION

\$2.75

Postpaid

Regular price of this selection, \$4.50

1/2 lb. Beans, Landreth Stringless
1/4 lb. Beans, Brittle Wax
1 oz. Beet, Detroit Dark Red
1 oz. Carrot, Red Core Danvers
1/4 lb. Corn, Golden Bantam Early
1/2 oz. Cucumbers, Straight 8
1/2 oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids
1/2 oz. Lettuce, Iceberg PW55
2 oz. Muskmelon, Colorado
1 oz. Onion, Mountain Danvers
1/2 oz. Parsnips, Hollow Crown
1/2 lb. Peas, Asgrow 40
1/2 lb. Peas, Laxtonian
1 oz. Radish, Long White Icicle
1 oz. Radish, Scarlet Globe
1 oz. Spinach, Long Standing
1 oz. Squash, Acorn
1 oz. Turnip, Purple Top Globe
2 oz. Watermelon, Klondike

_MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE COLLECTION

75c

Postpaid

Regular price of this selection \$1.00

We find that mountain grown vegetables are far superior in quality to those grown elsewhere, therefore, everybody living in the mountains should raise at least enough vegetables for their own use. Many sorts of vegetables will not grow in the high altitude. We have made up a collection that will mature.

1/4 lb. Beans, Landreth Stringless
1 pkt. Beets, Detroit Dark Red
1 pkt. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market
1 pkt. Carrots, Danvers Half Long
1 pkt. Lettuce, New York No. 55
1/4 lb. Peas, Laxton's Progress
1 pkt. Radish, Scarlet Globe
1 pkt. Rutabaga, Bangholm
1 pkt. Spinach, Long Standing
1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top White Globe

VEGETABLE GARDEN COLLECTION

\$1.95

Postpaid

Regular Price \$3.00

1/2 oz. Beets, Detroit
1/4 lb. Beans, Landreth Stringless
1/4 lb. Beans, Golden Wax
1 pkt. Cabbage, Early, Copenhagen
1/2 oz. Carrots, Chantenay
1/4 lb. Corn, Early Bantam
1 pkt. Cucumber, Long Green
1 oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids
1 pkt. Muskmelon, Colorado
1/4 oz. Onions, Mountain Danvers
1/2 oz. Parsnips, Hollow Crown
1/4 lb. Peas, Laxtonian
1 oz. Pumpkin
1 oz. Radish, Long White Icicle
1 oz. Radish, Scarlet Globe
1 oz. Spinach, Long Standing
1 oz. Squash, Hubbard
1 oz. Squash, White Bush
1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top Globe
1 pkt. Watermelon, Klondike

Flower Seed Collections

FLOWERING ANNUALS COLLECTION

70c

SPECIAL PRICE

If packed separately, this collection
would cost \$1.00

1 pkt. each—Marigold Dwarf mixed, Petunia mixed, Zinnia Giant mixed, Alyssum, Calendula, Cosmos, Larkspur, California Poppy, Mourning Bride, Sweet Sultan, Marvel of Peru, Bachelor Button Double Blue, and Helichrysum.

OUR EASY TO GROW FLOWER COLLECTION

35c

Postpaid

Regular selling price of this selection is 60c

1 pkt. Each, all in Mixed Colors—Larkspur, Alyssum, Carpet of Snow, Marigold Harmony, Zinnia Giants, Sweet Sultan, Cosmos, Spencer Mixed Sweet Pea.

SPENCER SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS

"GREAT FIFTEEN" COLLECTION

\$1.10

Postpaid

Regular price \$1.50

1 pkt. each: Capri, Doreen, Jumbo, Gloaming, Derby Day, Golden Wings, Powers Court, Royal Olympic, Gold Crest, Pink Frills, Welcome, Snow White, Sultan, Tangerine, Youth.

VICTORY COLLECTION

Red, White and Blue

20c

Postpaid

Pkt. each Derby Day, Snow White, The Admiral

"GREAT SEVEN" COLLECTION

50c

Postpaid

Regular price 70c

Snow White, Austin Fredrick, Eventide, Doreen, Jumbo, Pink Frills, Grand National.

Nursery Collections

Full descriptions of these items on pages 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 73, 74 and 75

No. 1—BULBS AND ROOTS

\$1.98

Postage 10c

12 Mixed Gladioli
3 Mixed Peony Roots
3 Mixed Dahlia Roots

OUR
CHOICE

No. 3—SPIREA SPECIAL

One each of the 6 varieties listed on pages 66 and 67, same stock and sizes

6 No. 1 shrubs

\$2.49

Postage 27c

No. 2—FRUIT COLLECTION

\$2.59

Postage 21c

5 Red Raspberries
3 Concord Grapes
2 Gooseberries
3 Currants
No. 1 Grade

OUR
CHOICE

No. 4—ROSE COLLECTIONS

5 Rose Bushes, No. 1 Grade, Our Selection
From Our Regular Stock

YOUR Choice of Climbers or Bush Roses

\$3.95

Postage 22c

DAHLIA COLLECTION

\$2.89

Postpaid

We are making a Special Offer of twelve (12) good roots, our selection, all different colors, no two alike, for \$2.89, postpaid.

This collection contains some of our finest surplus varieties.

QUALITY FLOWER SEEDS

All Prices Postpaid

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEED

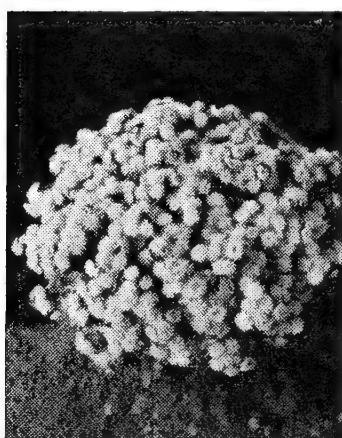
As many flower seeds are very small and fine it is usually best to grow plants in seed beds and later transplant them to their permanent place, but if this is not convenient the seed may be sown directly in their permanent place. In either case the soil should be a loose mellow loam and raked smooth. Broadcast small seeds and cover lightly 4 times the diameter of the seed. Very small seed may be merely pressed in. Firm the soil well over the seed. It is important that the soil does not become dry and hard.

When watering be sure to use a fine spray until the plants have gotten well through the surface.

For early plants seed may be started indoors in boxes. About one-third sand mixed with the soil is best. Keep in shade until the seeds sprout, then place near a window where there is a fair amount of sunlight.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting) (A). Bears graceful daisy-like flowers, grown for winter bouquets and decorations. The flowers are usually cut when in the bud state and will open out as they dry.
1001—Double Hybrid Mixed. New. Large flowering.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

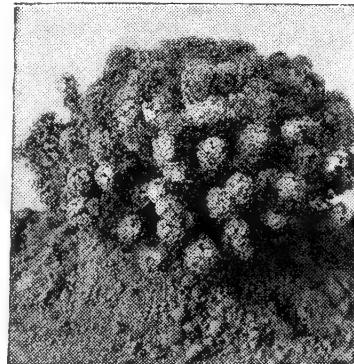
AGERATUM (Floss Flower) (A-RG). Very attractive free blooming dwarf border and rock garden flower. Easily grown from seed.



AGERATUM
Imperial Dwarf Blue

ALYSSUM (A-RG). These are without doubt one of the easiest flowers grown, for borders, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting. In borders, sow thickly, so as to form masses.

1007—Violet Queen.
Plants are dwarf compact, neat in habit, covered with small sweet scented flowers of a rich, very deep shaded violet from early summer until late fall. Excellent for borders.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c) (1/2 oz. 40c).



ALYSSUM
Violet Queen

1008—Carpet of Snow. Extra dwarf, covered with delicate white flowers.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (1/2 oz. 30c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

1009—Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). Flowers pure white.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).
1011—Little Dorrit. 3 to 4 inches. Forms perfect little bushes smothered with miniature white flowers.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (oz. 50c).
1012—Saxatile Perennial (Gold Dust). Dwarf golden yellow or compacta.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (oz. 50c).

AMARANTHUS (A). Plants are hardy annuals and are grown for their brilliant foliage. Especially suitable for backgrounds, centers of beds. Grow from three to five feet.



AMARANTHUS
Tricolor

red centers. Very beautiful.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

ANCHUSA, Italica (P).

1016—Dropmore Variety. Hardy perennial, growing about 5 feet; flowers are a clear, bright blue.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

ANTIRRHINUM. See Snapdragon.

ARCTOTIS. Showy, bears profusion of 2 1/2 to 3 inch daisy-like flowers, fine for cutting. Does well in sunny location.

1017—Giant Hybrids. Flowers extra large of many colors.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 50c).

1018—Grandis Blue Eyed African Daisy. Flowers silvery lilac.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

ASTERS In Charming Colors

All Prices Postpaid

ASTERS (A). The asters are now among the most interesting, beautiful and satisfactory of flowers; late years have added charming new colors and gigantic size to the kinds now being grown in this country. They thrive and flower throughout the entire summer and there is hardly a prettier sight than a bed of asters in full bloom. The aster is of easy culture and when started from seed should be sown in March or April in the hotbed, greenhouse, or in boxes, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant to the open, 18 inches apart each way.

Wilt Resistant Varieties. Wilt is a disease which causes much trouble to aster growers. It may occur at any stage. There seems to be no method of control and all that growers can do is to safeguard against this disease by planting Wilt Resistant Strains. We recommend that you plant only Wilt Resistant Strains.

Crego Giants—Wilt Resistant. This is the finest of the Comet Asters. Flowers large, double and have long, narrow, gracefully curled petals. Plants grow about 2½ feet tall.

1019—Deep Rose. 1023—Shell Pink.
1020—Crimson. 1024—Light Blue.
1021—Royal Purple. 1025—White.
1022—Violet. 1026—Mixed.

Any of above: (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c) (oz. 90c).

American Beauty—Wilt Resistant. Plants grow 2½ to 3 feet tall. Branching, strong, and flowers are full petaled and double. One of the finest varieties especially adapted to this section. Early blooming.

1028—All Colors Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 40c).

Early Queen of the Market—Wilt Resistant. Two weeks earlier than most others. Branching habit. 1½ feet tall, beautiful shades. Fine for cut flowers.

1030—Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

Ostrich Feather Aster—Wilt Resistant. The flowers of this class resemble the Japanese Chrysanthemums, with long curved, fringe-like petals, giving a feathery appearance; of immense size. 2½ feet.

1031—Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

ASTER PLANTS

Separate or Mixed Colors.

For price see page 35.

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

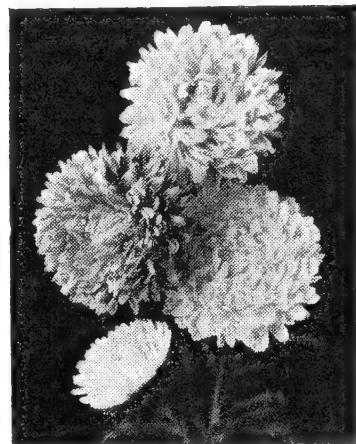
(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

American Branching

(Vick's). Wilt resistant. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall, branching, robust flowers, large double, with petals broad and slightly curved. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple, mixed. Our seed best money can buy.

1033—(Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 35c).



ASTER

American Branching,
Finest Mixed

BABY'S BREATH (Gypsophila) (A-P). Small, fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable.

1036—**Special Covent Garden (Alba).** This is an improved large flowering, pure white, annual Baby's Breath of free, easy growth.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1037—**Elegans Crimson.** A beautiful shade of carmine.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 20c).

1038—**Paniculata (Perennial).** Single white. Especially feathery and delicate.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

1039—**Paniculata Double (Perennial).** Bears an abundance of small double white flowers. When dried used extensively in Christmas decorations.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. 35c) (1/2 oz. \$2.50).

BACHELOR BUTTON. Plants grow 2 to 2½ feet tall and if faded flowers are kept cut they will produce continuously double blooms on long stems throughout the summer and fall. Fine for beds, borders and cutting. Also called Ragged Sailor, Ragged Robin and Cornflower. Do well in cool, partly shaded location. Easy to grow.



1042—**Black Boy.** Blackish maroon.

1043—**Blue Boy.** Exquisite cornflower blue.

1044—**Red Boy.** Finest of red shades.

1045—**Purple.** Dark purple.

1046—**Snow Man.** Graceful large white.

1047—**Pinkie.** Lovely true pink.

1048—**Mixed.** All colors mixed.

Any of the above. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

BACHELOR BUTTON
Double Blue Boy

1049—**Jubilee Gem.** Extra dwarf, double blue, vivid green foliage.

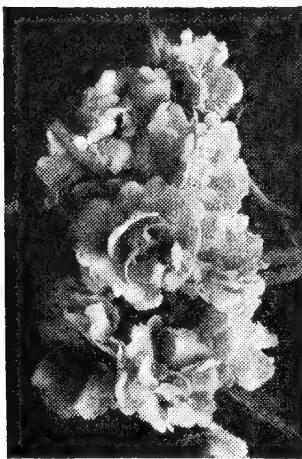
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 40c) (oz. 85c).

California Poppies for Sunny Locations

All Prices Postpaid

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff) (A-C). Hardy annual climber growing 10 feet in height. Foliage light green. Bears small white flowers, followed by inflated seed pods resembling small balloons. Used mostly to cover fences, etc., because of its free and rapid growth.

1050—(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c).

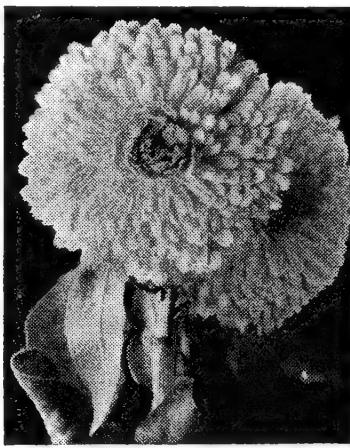


BALSAM
Camellia Flowered

BALSAM (Lady Slipper) (A). A very easy and satisfactory annual to grow.

1051—**Tall Double Mixed.** Bears waxy rose-like flowers which cover entire stalk of the plant. Stalks 18 inches high.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1052—**Camellia Flowered Mixed.** Largest double variety. Grows 18 inches tall.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).



CALENDULA
Sunshine

BLUE LACE FLOWER (A). Attractive annual with dainty lavender flowers. Excellent for cutting.
1053—(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 40c).

BURNING BUSH. See Kochia.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN (Thunbergia) (A-C). A hardy trailing annual with yellow, buff, orange and white flowers, some with eyes of velvety black, 3 to 5 feet.

1055—**Finest Mixed.**
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

CACALIA (Tassel Flower). An easy growing annual suited for borders and cutting. Each flower is a miniature paint brush borne on long, wiry stems.

1056—**Coccinea.** Red blossoms.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 20c).

CALLIOPSIS (A). One of the easiest growing annuals. Very showy and excellent for cut flowers. Flowers grow 12 to 15 inches high.

1057—**Tall Finest Mixed.** Contains yellow, orange, brown, etc.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

CALIFORNIA POPPY (Eschscholtzia) (A). Cheerful blooms and finely cut foliage. Sow where plants are to remain. Hardy annual, grows 1 to 1 1/2 feet high.

1058—**Aurantiaca (True California Poppy).** Golden yellow.

1060—**Carmine King.** Deep carmine.

1061—**Golden West (Californica).** Yellow with orange center.

1062—**Mandarin.** Orange with scarlet edge.

1063—**Alba.** Reselected white.

1064—**Rose Queen.** Rose.

1065—**Finest Single. Mixed.**

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

1066—**Ramona Hybrids.** Flowers beautiful golden bronze within and copper-rose outside with frilled edges.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) (A). Large double flowers blooming all summer. Flowers grow 1 1/2 to 2 feet high. It is so easy to grow, a constant bloomer and a very desirable house flower.

1079—**Sunshine (Chrysanthemum).** Flowers large, yellow with long curling petals; fine for cutting.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1080—**Double Orange King.** Large, rich deep orange.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1081—**Double Lemon Queen.** Large lemon or sulphur.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

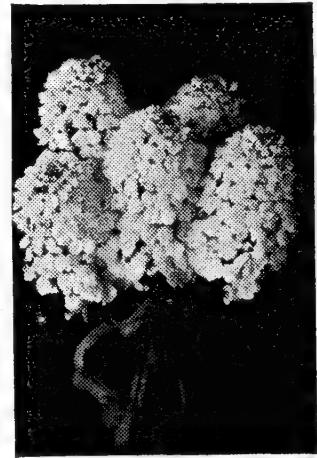
1082—**Ball's Orange.** Beautiful variety especially adapted to forcing.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1083—**Radio.** Quilled orange-colored petals.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1084—**Double Mixed.** Mixture of several shades of orange, yellow and primrose.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) (A-RG). Easy to grow. Requires little care. Sow any time in spring. Blooms all summer. 12 inches high.

1086—**Rose Cardinal.** Bears an abundance of rose flowers.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).



1087—**Giant Hyacinth Flowered.** Large spikes of purest white flowers, erect habit and a free bloomer. Recommended for cut flower and bedding.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1088—**Superfine Mixed.** All colors.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

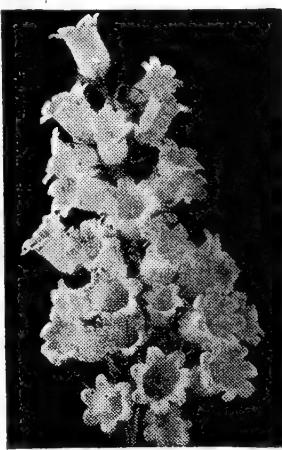
CANNA (Indian Shot) (See Bulbs). A very showy plant with massive foliage and clusters of brilliant blooms in tropical effect. These are usually planted from roots but can be successfully grown from seed if planted early. Seed should be soaked in warm water 24 hours before sowing. Height 3 to 4 feet.

1090—**Finest Mixed.** All colors.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

Try Brilliant Colored CELOSIA

All Prices Postpaid

CANTERBURY BELLS (*Campanula*). Bears a great profusion of attractive, bell-shaped flowers. Hardy, perennial, grows from two to four feet.



CANTERBURY
BELL

CASTOR OIL BEANS (*Ricinus*). A large appearing easily and quick growing plant. Leaves are enormous in size. This plant is quite effective as a repellent to grasshoppers and many other bugs, as the grasshoppers especially do not like the plant and shun any plot of ground where Castor Oil Beans are growing.

1094—Zanzibariensis. A large growing variety attaining a height of 14 feet. Leaves enormous in size and seed large.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c).

1095—Scarlet Queen. A beautiful ornamental variety of medium growth 5 to 7 feet, bushy leaves, bronzy green with abundance of scarlet spikes or flowers. The stem stalks and spikes or flowers are crimson.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 50c).

CARNATION (A and P). They are very neat in habit and are remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers. Can be sown in early spring but most satisfactory method is to start indoors and transplant to the open about 18 inches apart. All are perennials if given some protection through the winter.

Marguerite Annual. The Marguerites are the earliest blooming carnations, growing an abundance of flowers on good strong stems five months after seeding.

1096—XXX Reselected Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 30c).

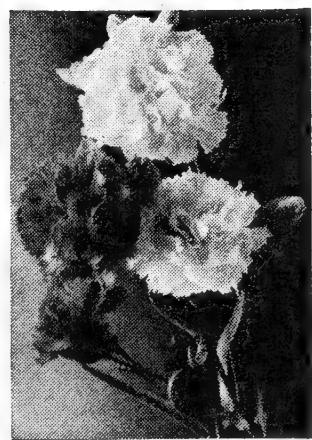
1097—Good Well Balanced Mixture.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).

Chaubaud's Giant Double (P). The finest of the Carnations. Blooms five months from sowing and continues throughout the season, 16 to 20 inches high, upright in habit and a robust grower.

1098—Cardinal Red. Large scarlet.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 50c).



CARNATION
Chaubaud's

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(P)—Perennial

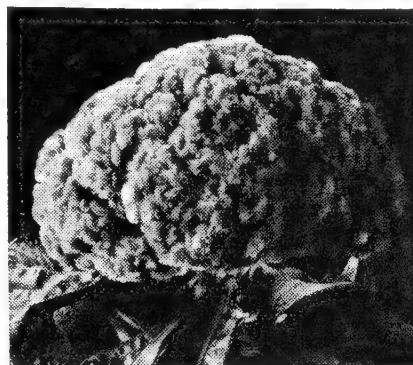
(RG)—Rock Garden

1099—Jeanne Dionis (White).

(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1100—Finest Mixed from named varieties.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 35c).



COCKSCOMB, Cristata

1101—Dwarf Varieties Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

1102—Tall Varieties Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1103—Plume or Feather Varieties. Bear silky feathery flowers of fiery scarlet and golden yellow.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

1104—Flame of Fire. A fine medium dwarf type growing 1 1/2 feet tall, with fiery red plumes or crest.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 50c).

1105—Chinese Woolflower. Much branched plants, each branch tipped with a round woolly flower head.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

CENTAUREA CYANUS. See Bachelor Button, page 39.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS. See Sweet Sultan, page 52.

CHRYSANTHEMUM DAISY. Do not confuse these annuals with the winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses, their bright colors make a splendid show. All are fine for cut flowers

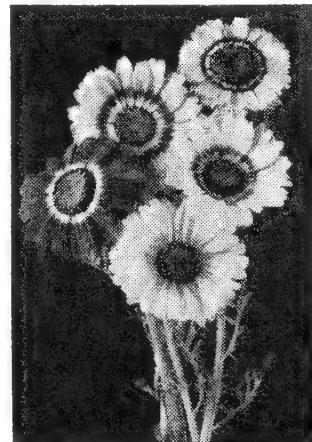
1106—Coronarium Finest

Double Mixed. Flowers 1 1/2 inches across, in shades of yellow and white. 18 inches tall.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1107—Single Annual

Painted Daisy. Plants 2 1/2 ft. well branched, flowers 3 inches tall, all with dark eye, surrounded by narrow yellow ring, then slightly wider scarlet or crimson ring, followed by a dominant color of the variety.



PAINTED DAISY
Single Annual

(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

COSMOS for Backgrounds

All Prices Postpaid

CLARKIA (A). A very pretty and graceful plant. Bushy light green foliage. Blooms early and freely with quantities of delicately colored double flowers in rosettes. Covering entire stock of the plant. Height 2 feet. In colors and mixed.

1108—Choice Double Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia*) (P). Exceedingly showy, hardy plants, growing from 1 to 2½ feet high, do best in shady, moist places.

1110—Long-Spurred Hybrids. The blooms are of large size and the spurs very long. Colors range through a most harmonious number of shades.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1112—Rocky Mountain. Very beautiful perennial, native of Colorado. Color ranges from light to dark blue, centers cream-white.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

We can supply roots if desired. See page 55.

COREOPSIS (P).

Grandiflora. Fine large blooms, golden yellow on long, graceful stems, and will make an excellent display throughout the summer and fall, especially suitable for cutting.

1114—Single. (Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).
1114A—Double. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

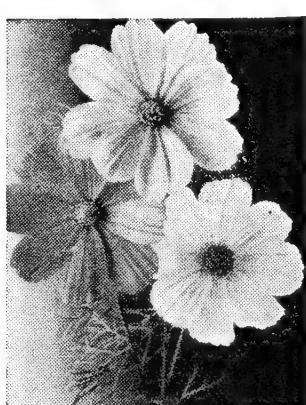
CORN (Ornamental). See Rainbow Flint, page 83.

COSMOS (A). A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses or along background border against evergreens or fences.

Extra Early Mammoth Single. Graceful medium sized flowers on long stems 70 days after seeding.

1115—Pink. 1115B—White.
1115A—Crimson. 1115C—Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 35c).

1116—Early Double Crested. Differs from the single type by having the small petals of the center completely covering the yellow disc. Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c) (1/4 oz. 45c).



COSMOS
Sensation Mixed

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 50c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

1119—Dazzler Crimson.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1120—Pinkie. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter with heavy fluted petals. Color clear rose pink.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c) (1/4 oz. 50c).

DAHLIAS (P). There is a fascination in growing Dahlias from seed as they always produce many new types and colors.



DAHLIA
Single Mixed

1122—Finest Single.
Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1123—Finest Double.
Mixed.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

DAISIES (A-P-RG).

1124—African (*Dimorphotheca*) (A). Is a rare and very showy annual from South Africa. Has daisy-like flowers of orange, salmon and white with black central ring. New hybrids mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 40c).

1125—Swan River (*Brachycome*) (A). Free-flowering dwarf annuals covered during the greater part of summer with a profusion of pretty many-colored flowers. Suitable for edgings. 9 inches.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

DAISY, SHASTA (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) (P).

1126—Conqueror. Extra large flowers, the best Shasta Daisy.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).

Painted Daisy. See Chrysanthemum.

1127—Datura (*Angel's Trumpet*) *Wrightii* (A). An annual very easily grown from seed. Requires very little water. Produces large bushes filled with large white trumpet-shaped flowers.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

DUSTY MILLER (*Silvery Leaved Varieties*) (P-RG).

1129—*Candidissima*. 10 inches. Thick, broadly cut, silvery white leaves.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 30c).

1130—*Gymnocarpa*. Three feet. Lavender, silvery foliage.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/8 oz. 15c).

Flowers Are Easy to Grow

All Prices Postpaid

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur). Tall hybrids. Large, broad, bright stalks and green leaves, often 4 feet tall, and bear long, large floral spikes.

1131—Belladonna. A delightful shade of silvery blue.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).

1132—Bellamsum. Rich, deep, intense blue.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).

1133—Wrexham Hybrids, Finest Mixed.

All varieties of blues, scarlets, pinks.

(Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

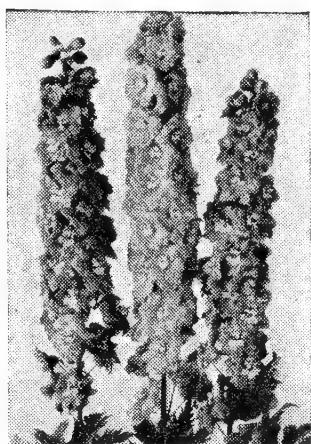
1134—Pacific Giants.

Mixed. A remarkable new strain, flowers extremely large, double, mildew resistant.

(Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. 40c).

Plants or Roots — See page 55.

Annual Delphinium. See Larkspur, pages 44 and 45.



DELPHINIUM
Pacific Giants

EVERLASTING FLOWERS. See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum, Statice, and Xeranthemum.

EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS (Lathyrus) (P-C). See Sweet Peas. Page 52, No. 1388.

FEVERFEW (Matricaria) (A).

1136—Pretty and neat. Small, double white flower, being hardy annual, growing 2 feet.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis) (B). These dainty little flowers love cool, moist soils and, like pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders or edgings.

1138—Alpestris. Indigo blue.

1139—Alpestris Rosea.

1140—Alpestris Mixed.

Sold out.

FORGET-ME-NOT, CHINESE (Cynoglossrum). An easily grown hardy annual of brisky habits. Bears throughout the summer graceful sprays of Forget-Me-Not like flowers. Recommended for beds and borders.

1143—Firmament. New sweet scented, dwarf blue.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru) (A). Plants are large and require plenty of space. Flowers sweet scented, funnel-shaped, being white, red, yellow or striped. Open about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. 2 feet.

1144—Mixed Colors.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(P)—Perennial

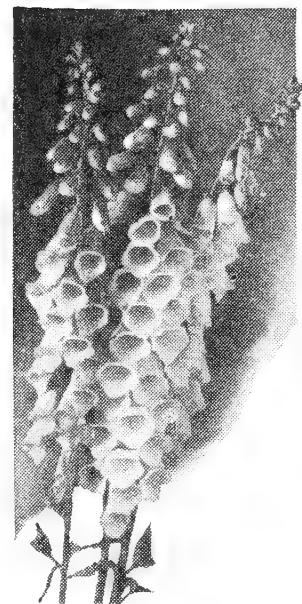
(RG)—Rock Garden

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (B).

The tall, flower-like spikes of the Foxgloves, often 2 to 3 feet, are particularly handsome when grown among shrubbery or in masses.

1145—Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).



FOXGLOVE

GAILLARDIA (A-P).

1147—Mixed (Annual).

Very effective in beds, borders, etc., and are also suitable for cutting.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1148—Grandiflora (Perennial). A constant bloomer until late in the fall.

Flowers scarlet and orange. While this is a hardy perennial it will bloom from the first year from early planting. Height about 1 1/2 feet.

Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).

GERANIUM (P). The most popular bedding plants and for pot culture. The blooms are very brilliant and leaves are beautifully marked.

1149—Mixed. Double and single.

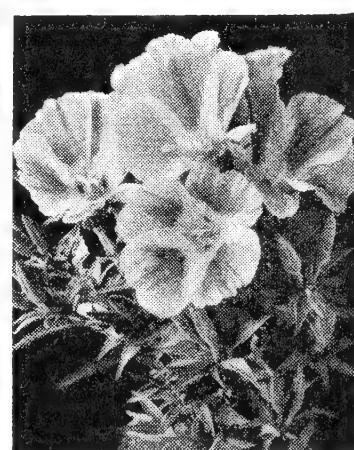
(Pkt. 25c) (1/8 oz. 90c).

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena) (Everlasting) (A).

Produces small, very showy, everlasting globe-shaped flowers. When about half full bloom, flowers should be cut and hung up to dry. Will hold their color all winter.

1150—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).



GODETIA

GODETIA (Satin Flower) (A). Rapid growing; large, mallow-like flowers; very ornamental as pot plants or in mixed beds. Require plenty of room and thrive better in soil not too rich and in a cool location.

1151—Tall Double Flowered. Finest Mixed.

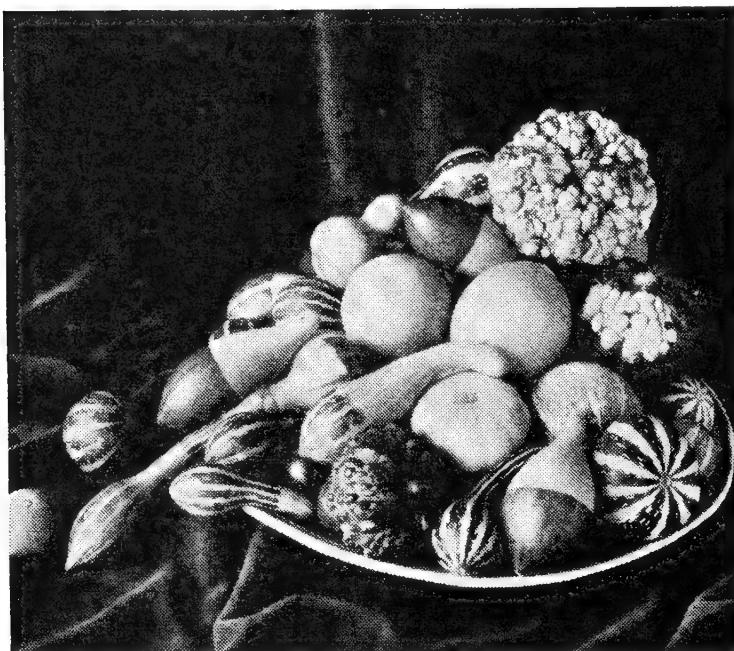
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

1152—Dwarf Double Flowered. Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

LARKSPUR, the No. 1 Cut Flower

All Prices Postpaid



MIXED GOURDS

GORUDS (Ornamental) (A). Climber. Quick growing vines; excellent for covering arbors, walls and waste places. Gourds grow in curious shapes and are used for house ornaments.

1153—Finest Mixed Large Varieties.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

1154—Finest Mixed Small Varieties.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

HELICHRYSUM (Giant Strawflowers) (A). Beautiful in the garden or when cut, but mostly grown to dry for winter bouquets. If wanted for winter use, cut them when partially open, remove foliage, bunch loosely, and hang with the heads downward in a cool, dry, shady place until dry. Flowers are double, 2 inches and more across, and are freely borne on strong, upright plants from midsummer until fall. 2 to 2½ feet.



1155—Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

HELICHRYSUM Mixed

HELIOTROPE (GR). These well known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their sweet scented flowers.

1158—Purple.
Crop failure.
1159—Mixed.
Crop failure.

HOLLYHOCKS (P-A).

1160—Indian Spring Hollyhock (Annual). Blooms first year, grows 4 feet tall, stalks covered with a profusion of light pink to almost crimson semi-double crinkly-edged blooms.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Charters Perennial Hollyhock. These stately perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Seed sown in late spring or early summer will bloom profusely the next year.

1161—Double Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).
1162—Single Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos) (A). A fine climber with clusters of purple and white flowers.

1164—Mixed Colors.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c).

JAPANESE HOP (Humulus) (A).

1165—There is no hardier vine than this. Resists drought and insects will not bother it. It is a rapid climber and one of the best for covering verandas, trellises, unsightly fences, etc.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

JOB'S TEARS (Coix) (A). Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves and lustrous slate-colored seeds used for beads. Valuable for winter bouquets with everlasting.

1166—(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Summer Cypress) (A). Resembles a closely clipped ornamental evergreen. The pyramidal bushes are compact, dense and of green color, but in early autumn the whole bush becomes blood-red. Suitable for hedges, backgrounds, or may be grown singly.
1167—Childssi—(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

LANTANA (A). A rapid growing plant. The flowers borne in Verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange, and white. Height, about 2 feet.

1170—Hybrid Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).

LARKSPUR (Delphinium Annual). These free-blooming annuals are very quick growers. Seed planted in the open ground in spring will soon produce beautiful flowers, borne on long, stately spikes. Very effective in beds or masses and furnish fine cutting material. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

Stock Flowered (Tall, Double). This variety branches from main stem. Very showy.

1171—Dark Blue.	1175—White.
1172—Light Blue.	1176—Rose.
1173—Pink.	1177—Mixed.
1174—Scarlet.	

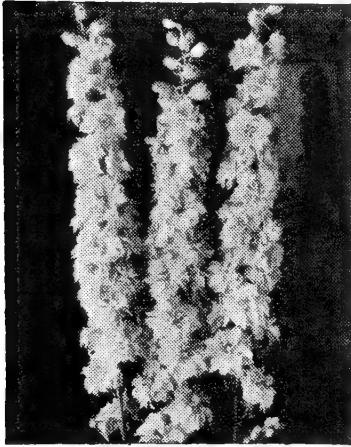
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (1/2 oz. 40c).

Larkspur Perennial. See Delphinium, page 55.
Plants. See page 35.

MARIGOLD for Bedding and Backgrounds

All Prices Postpaid

Giant Imperial. The finest type of Larkspur, flowers double, and carried continuously on stems 3 feet tall, which branch from the base of the plant. Upright and compact.



LARKSPUR
Giant Imperial

1185—Best Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c) (1/2 oz. 50c).
LINIUM (A-P). Very attractive, growing 10 to 14 inches high. The rich crimson flowers last but a day but they bloom continuously until frost. They like a warm, sunny location.

1186—Rubrum (Annual). Scarlet Flax.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1187—Perennial Blue.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

LOBELIA (A). Easily grown, compact, covered with flowers throughout season, fine for borders and rock gardens.

1188—Crystal Palace, Compacta. Superior strain. Grows 3 to 4 inches in height; leaves and stems dark. Plants a mass of deep blue flowers.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1189—Emperor Williams. 4 inches tall, light foliage, gentian blue flower.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 30c) (1/2 oz. 50c).

LUPINUS.

1190—Russell's New English Lupinus (P). These remarkable Lupinus are the result of years of labor. The stalks or blooms are often 3 1/2 feet or more in length. They have a wide range of beautiful, unique coloring of blue, white, yellow and rose. As the seed has a hard shell it is well to chip the seed before planting. If started indoors seed should be planted in sand and the first part of May be set out into the open. Russell's Lupinus does best in cool, moist location.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 20c) (oz. \$1.50).

Plants. See pages 35 and 55.

MARIGOLD (A-RG). A very easily grown annual, showy in the garden and fine for cutting. Plant in spring as soon as ground is warm. The odor which is objectionable to some comes from the leaves and stems and not the blossom. If allowed to stand overnight in water, preferably outside, this odor usually disappears.

MARIGOLD AFRICAN. The African varieties are usually tall growing, bearing large blooms in shades of yellow and orange.

(A)—Annual

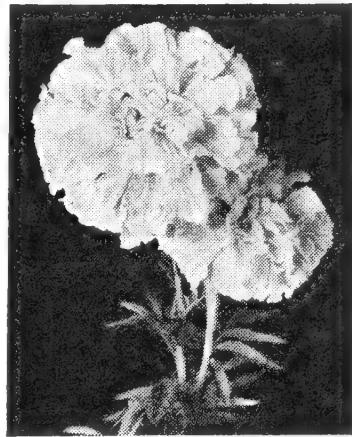
(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

1191—Crown of Gold (Collarette). Orange-gold flowers, crested center, broad guard petals, odorless foliage, 2 1/2 feet.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (oz. 55c).

1192—Sunset Giant.

The largest marigold yet developed. A flower 5 inches in diameter is not unusual. Flowers are sweet-scented, color range is deep orange to light lemon and plants grow 3 1/2 feet tall.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).



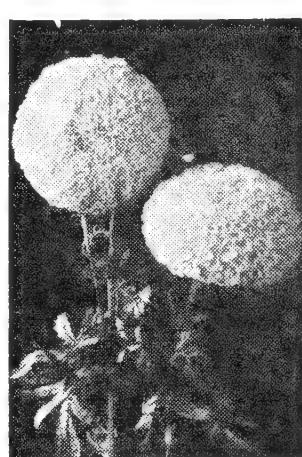
MARIGOLD
Guinea Gold

1193—Guinea Gold or Carnation Flowered.

Orange flushed with gold, flowers double, loosely ruffled. Grows 2 1/2 feet tall.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 50c).

1194—Yellow Supreme. Companion to Guinea Gold. Flowers lemon yellow; does not have the marigold odor. Fine cut flower variety. 2 1/2 inches.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (oz. 60c).

1195—Orange Prince. Bears on long stems large double golden orange balled shape flowers.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).



MARIGOLD
Tall African

1196—Lemon Queen. Identical to Orange Prince except blooms are yellow.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1197—Little Giant. Dwarf African Marigold. Grows 15 inches tall, plants compact with 20 to 24 large 4-inch flowers of many shades from lemon to orange. Fine for borders and bedding.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).

1198—Tall African, Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

MARIGOLD FRENCH. The French varieties are more dwarf-growing than the African, bearing smaller blooms but in profusion and of more varied colors and markings.

1199—Golden Ball. One of the most pleasing and satisfactory marigolds. Excellent for edging, bedding and cutting. Plants 14 inches tall, covered with double dahlia or ball shaped flowers of deepest golden orange.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

(P)—Perennial

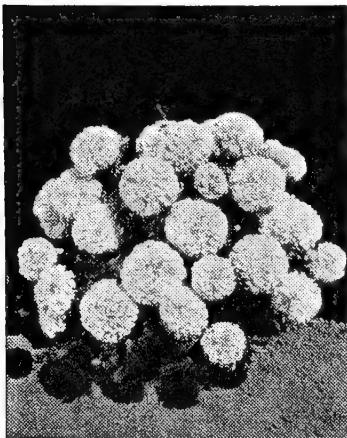
(RG)—Rock Garden

MOURNING BRIDE for Cutting

All Prices Postpaid

1202—Harmony or Orange Crown. Excellent bedding and cut flower variety; plants dwarf, compact, 15 inches, free flowering, flowers golden yellow bordered maroon red, scabious shaped.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (1/2 oz. 25c).



MARIGOLD
Pot O'Gold

1207—Fiery Cross. A very compact growing variety. 12 inches tall, covered with single orange yellow flowers with petals blotched maroon. Fine for edging.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

1208—Dwarf French Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

MIGNONETTE (A). A well known favorite annual in all gardens. Cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which come quickly. Set in compact spikes. Sow in early spring.

1212—Large Flowering Odorata. This is the sweet-scented, tall variety.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1213—Orange Queen. Extra dwarf in habit, with enormous thick spikes.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

MOONFLOWER (A). A beautiful summer climber, grows 10 to 15 feet high, makes nice shade for porches and bears large, trumpet-shaped flowers, richly scented, which bloom in the evening and on cloudy days. Late bloomer.

1215—Finest Quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

MORNING GLORY (*Ipomea*) (A). No climber is more popular than is the Morning Glory. Easily grown; soil should not be very rich; plant either early or late in spring. Morning glories grow quickly to a vine 15 feet long and bear a great abundance of flowers. Soak the seed for two hours in warm water to hasten germination; of easy culture.

1205—Pot O'Gold. Blooms easy, 100% double, plants dwarf and compact, flowers golden orange, and 4 to 4 1/2 inches in diameter.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1206—Gypsy Jewell. Blooms 75% double of many shades of orange and yellow, 4 inches in diameter, plants bushy, and 15 inches tall.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 30c).

1216—Clarke's Early Flowering Heavenly Blue. The finest of all morning glories; the earliest flowering variety; flower measures 3 1/2 to 4 inches across; deep sky blue; shading light golden yellow in throats. Vines grow 15 feet tall and covered with blooms from early summer until frost.

(Pkt. 7c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

1217—Scarlett O'Hara. Rapid climber. Flowers beautiful rich, dark wine red of good size. Blooms early and easy to grow. 1938 Gold Medal All-America Selections.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1218—Crimson Rambler. A strong climber, has ruby red flowers with white throat.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

1219—Tall Mixed. Rapid grower. Flowers are bell-shaped, of many bright colors.

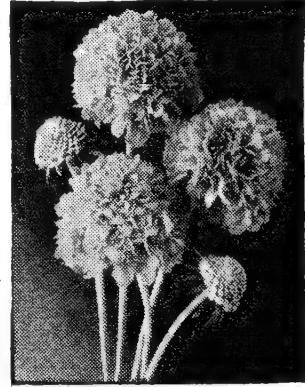
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c) (oz. 20c).

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa) (A). Well established garden favorites. They commence to bloom early in July, continuing until frost. The flowers are borne on long stems and last a long time when cut. Fine for beds or borders, growing two feet in height.

1220—Blue Moon.

Imperial Giant. The large full double blooms are a beautiful deep lavender blue, are borne on long stems highly recommended for cutting.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 30c).



SCABIOSA
Blue Moon

1221—Giant Hybrids

Mixed. This mixture is composed of the new giant varieties. Have very large flowers in an unusual number of rare and pleasing colors.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

NASTURTIUMS (A). New Sweet Scented Varieties (Double).

1222—Golden Globe. Dwarf double; same as Golden Gleam except plants more compact, flowers larger and borne well above the foliage.

Crop failure.

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

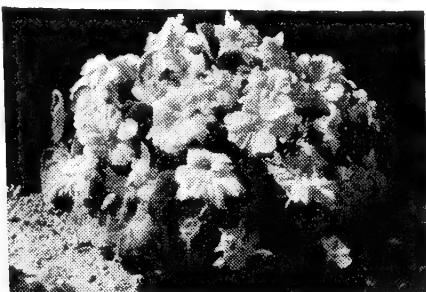
(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Our GIANT PANSIES Please

All Prices Postpaid

1223—Golden Gleam. Semi-trailing. Golden yellow in color; double; fragrant.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c) (oz. 30c).



NASTURTIUM, Golden Globe

1224—Scarlet Gleam. Double. Sweet scented, flowers fiery orange-scarlet; semi-trailing or tall.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c) (oz. 30c).

1225—Gleam Hybrids Mixed. Double, semi-tall. A mixed collection of many gorgeous colors; sweet scented.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c) (oz. 25c).

DWARF VARIETIES (Single). These have a neat, compact and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing.

1227—Mixed. Contains all dwarf varieties.
(Pkt. 7c) (1/2 oz. 15c) (oz. 25c).

TALL or CLIMBING VARIETIES (Single). Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellis, stone walls, etc., these can be used for hanging baskets and for pot plants for winter flowering as screens.

1228—Mixed. Contains all tall varieties.
(Pkt. 7c) (1/2 oz. 15c) (oz. 25c).

NEMESIA (A). This is a very pretty annual, of dwarf habit and will make pleasing masses for foreground beds, edging and filling; produces orchid-like flowers, varied in color. Height 1 foot.

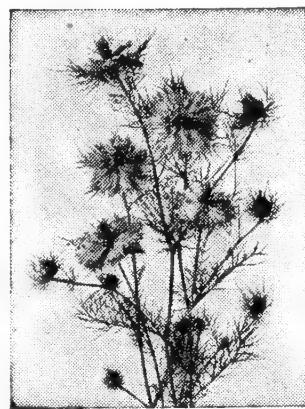
1230—Large Flowering.
(Pkt. 15c).

NICOTIANA (Flowering Tobacco) (A). A free-flowering annual, blossoms resemble the petunia, and emit a very powerful perfume. As soon as soil is warm, sow in open; easily grown.

1231—Crimson Bedder. A well branched bushy plant 18 inches tall, covered with rich crimson petunia-like blooms, easily grown. Fine for bedding and low backgrounds.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).

1232—Affinis Hybrids. Brilliant, including many shades of rose, red and creamy white.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

NIGELLA (A). Easy to grow; very desirable annual for many purposes, especially graceful as cut flowers. Blooms early and long.



NIGELLA
Miss Jekyll

1233—Miss Jekyl (Love in a Mist). Double, cornflower blue.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

PANSIES (B). One of the most popular flowers and easily grown. Best adapted to partly moist and somewhat shaded places. For large blooms, rich soil is best. Seed sown in spring will bloom in midsummer. For early spring flowers, sow seed in August and protect plants in cold frames or straw during winter.

For Pansy Plants, see page 35.

1235—Gold Seal Mixture. This mixture is made up in such a way as to contain a selection of all the best and large flowered varieties. Is well balanced, containing red, yellow, blue, white and intermediate shades. Outstanding for beauty and size.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. \$1.00) (1/2 oz. \$3.50) (oz. \$6.50).

1236—Maple Leaf Canadian Giants. An entirely distinct type of pansy. Extra large flowers of wonderful coloring and most vigorous plants.
Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 90c) (oz. \$6.50).

1237—Giller's Super Giants. Highly recommended for florists and those who make a specialty of growing plants and blooms for commercial trade. Blooms are amazing in size as well as in the large range of colors. Mixed.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. \$1.00) (1/2 oz. \$3.50) (oz. \$7.00).

1238—Giller's Super Swiss Giants. Especially bred and selected for rich deep colors, and new shades. Blooms early, flowers very large, waved and form on long, strong stems. Mixed.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. \$1.00).

PETUNIA (A-RG). There is no flower more highly prized for use in beds, massing, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. Succeeds in almost any soil and produces very fragrant blooms the entire season. Sow thinly in early spring when soil has become warm or for earlier blooms start seeds indoors in pots or shallow boxes of fine soil. Cover seeds very lightly, never more than 4 times diameter of seed.

PETUNIA (Hybrida, Single). Grows 1 1/2 to 2 feet tall. Produces an abundance of single flowers throughout the summer and fall. Suitable for massing in beds.

(See next page)

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

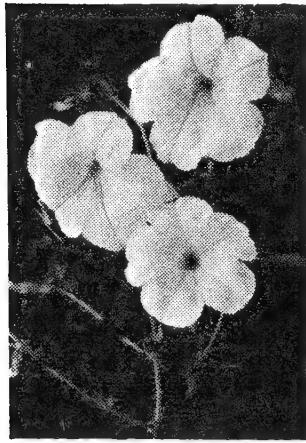
PETUNIAS in Plenty of Variety

All Prices Postpaid

PETUNIA, Continued

1239—**Blue Bee.** The color of *Viola Jersey Gem*.
1240—**Snowstorm.** Purest white.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 40c).

1241—**General Dodds.** Blood red.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c).



PETUNIA
Hybrida White King

1245—**Violeteen.** Deep rich violet.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c).

1246—**Burgundy.** One of the finest petunias. Produces large flowers of rich, wine red color.
(Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. \$2.00).

1247—**Mixed.** (Special). All colors.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

PETUNIA (Hybrida, Single, Dwarf Plants). This is the variety so much used in beds or masses as it grows erect and bushy, 12 to 15 inches high. Blooms freely; flowers are large and showy.

1249—**Silver Lilac.** Light blue.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1250—**Twinkles.** Brilliant rose starred white.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1251—**Violacea.** Deep, violet blue.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1252—**Rose of Heaven.** Fiery rose.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 35c).

1253—**Snow Queen.** A sturdy plant with large pure white flowers.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 35c).

1254—**Rosy Morn.** Light rose. White throat.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 35c).

1255—**Snowstorm Improved.** The finest white petunia. A compact grower, covered with glistening 4-inch snow white flowers with shaded yellow throat.
(Pkt. 35c) (1/32 oz. \$1.50).

We can furnish plants of most of the best varieties of petunias. See page 35.

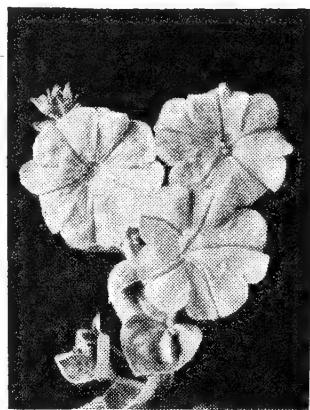
(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden



PETUNIA
Hybrida Glow

1256—**Glow, New (Carmine).** Plants dwarf, sturdy, erect, covered with bright, rose red, waved flowers. An outstanding petunia.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. 80c).

1257—**Elk's Pride.** Largest, darkest and best velvety purple.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. \$2.50).

1258—**Mixed.** All dwarf varieties and colors, well blended.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/16 oz. 50c).

PETUNIA BALCONY (Tall, Branching, Plain Edges. Single). Pendula or trailing. Grows 16 to 24 inches; suitable for backgrounds, porch boxes, etc. Large flowers.

1262—**Violet Blue.** Dark violet blue.

1263—**Rose.** Clear rose.

1264—**Crimson.** Red.

1265—**White.** Pure white.

1266—**Black Prince.** Velvety purple.

Prices on above: (Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 80c).



1267—**All Varieties Mixed.**
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 70c).

PETUNIA
Balcony Mixed

PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA (Large, Fringed and Waved, Single). Many flower growers consider these the most beautiful petunias. Flowers grow large in beautiful colors and beautifully marked with fringed, ruffled and waved edges. Fine for bedding and cut flowers.



PETUNIA
Giants of California

1270—**Fluffy Ruffles (Giant Single Fringed Mixed).** Large single blooms fringed and ruffled. Grows 14 to 16 inches tall, covered with blooms of many colors.
(Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. \$2.25).

1271—**Giants of California (Fringed).** This is the largest flowered petunia. Flowers fringed, often measure 6 inches across with

beautiful color assortment. Mixed colors.

(Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. \$2.25).

SALPIGLOSSIS Are Easy to Grow and Interesting

All Prices Postpaid

PHLOX DRUMMONDI ANNUAL (A-RG). Being one of the prettiest annuals, phlox should occupy a prominent place in every garden. Of easy cultivation and remarkable for profusion of bloom, which starts early and continues until frost. The rich and numerous brilliant colors produce an elegant effect in beds or borders. Fine for cutting.

PHLOX GRANDIFLORA (A). Grows 14 to 18 inches; fine for cutting.

1274—**Mixed. All colors.**
Crop failure.

1275—**Giganta Art Shades.** A new strain in Phlox Drummondi flowers, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Wonderful range of color in soft art shades.
Crop failure.

PINKS, GARDEN (Dianthus) (A). This satisfactory old-fashioned flower blooms in profusion all summer long. They bear marvelous brilliant and contrasting flowers, which are emphasized by stripes and dots.

1277—**Chinese or Indian Pink.** Blooms in clusters on plants. Double.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

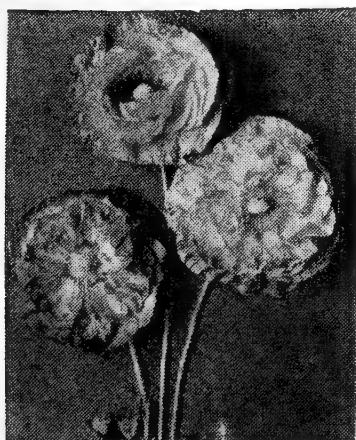
1278—**Single Mixed.**
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

Laciniatus Pinks. Plants dwarf, compact, 10 to 12 inches, laciniated petals.

1279—**Single and Double Mixed.**
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

POPPIES (Annual) (A-P-RG). This is a quick, easily grown flower, ranging in color from pure white to darkest crimson and violet. Plant in the open and thin to 8 inches apart. They will not transplant.

1282—**Flanders.** The famous Poppy of Flanders Fields. Single annual. Brilliant orange scarlet.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).



POPPY
Double Shirley

(A)—Annual

1283—**Shirley. Single.**
Beautiful satin flowers with crumpled petals. Large range of color.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c)
(oz. 40c).

1284—**Shirley. Double.**
Beautiful large, double and semi-double flowers, in wonderful shades of blue, lavender, white, crimson, etc.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c)
(oz. 35c).

SALPIGLOSSIS (Velvet Flower) (A). Very easily grown. 14 inches high. Flowers showy, large, funnel-shaped, mottled, veined and self-colored. Requires good soil. Blooms early.

1295—**All Colors, Finest**
Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 35c).



SALPIGLOSSIS
Mixed

(RG)—Rock Garden

SNAPDRAGONS for Show and Cutting

All Prices Postpaid

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage) (A-RG). A hardy annual blooming the first year from seed. Well-known bedding plants with long, striking flower spikes, displayed with striking effect against the deep, green foliage.

1300—Firebrand (A-RG). Grows 18 inches tall. Extra early, very compact. Produces large, brilliant erect scarlet spikes.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 50c).

SCABIOSA. See Mourning Bride, page 46.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN (A). Ornamental climber with bright scarlet blooms. Excellent for porches and trellis.

1301—(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).

SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid) (A). One of the daintiest of annuals, of very graceful habit. The flowers are butterfly shape and of a bewildering range of colors, completely covering the plant. Sow early as weather will permit.

1302—Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 50c).

SMILAX (P-C). A perennial climber with deep, glossy green leaves.

1303—(Pkt. 5c).

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum) (A). Very satisfactory, easily grown in full sun or partial shade. Either start seed indoors or sow in open when ground is warm.

Maximum (Giant Flowering). This variety produces the tallest spikes and largest flowers, is base branching and produces numerous spikes 2 to 2 1/2 inches across. Excellent for bedding and cutting.

1305—Snowflake. White.

1306—Rose King. Deep rose.

1307—Copper King. Golden orange.

1308—Canary Bird. Yellow

1309—Purple King. Purple.

1310—Cerebus. Scarlet.

1311—Finest Mixed.

SNAPDRAGON
Maximum, Mixed
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 30c).

Majus, Tall, Large Flowered. This is the finest of snapdragons. Produces numerous tall spikes covered with large flowers of an unusual array of color.

1315—Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 75c).

Semi-Dwarf Large Flowered. Of bushy, compact growth, 15 inches tall, very free bloomer,

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

flowers large. Suitable for beds, borders and cutting.

1316—Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 30c).

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia). This showy little plant starts with bright green leaves and as the summer advances and they become mature, the edges become white. They like sun but will do well in dry and even poor soil.

1318—(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

STATICE (Sinuata) (A). An easily grown everlasting annual. They prefer a sunny situation. Very satisfactory as cut flowers, also for winter bouquets after being dried.

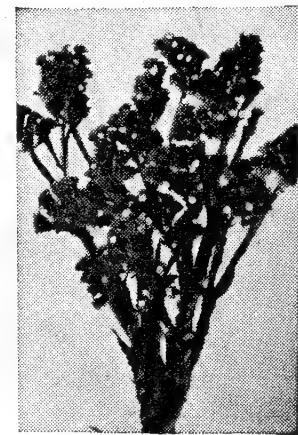
1320—Market Growers' Blue. Very best of the cut flower varieties. Deepest blue. Free flowering and ideal for market flowers.

1321—Bonduelli. Rich lemon yellow.

1322—Suworowi (Russian Rat Tail). Flowers spike-shaped, rich rose.

1323—Finest Mixed. Contains all colors.

Prices on all Statice: (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 30c).



STATICE
Market Growers'
Blue

STOCKS (A). Used for bedding and borders. Desirable for florists and growers of cut flowers. To secure early flowers, start seed in window boxes or under glass in March or April, and transplant to the open ground in the middle of May. Do best in rich soil and in cool locations. Stocks never run entirely double.

1325—Early Bismarck Mixed. Early blooming, 24 to 30 inches tall, of branching habit, of many beautiful shades.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c) (1/2 oz. 80c).

1326—Ten Weeks German Mixed (Double Dwarf). Finest mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (oz. 50c).

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) (A). These are hardy annuals of easy culture. Grown in clumps or borders they are extremely showy.

1327—Sun Gold. Fine new strain of double sunflower. 100% double, flowers 4 to 5 inches, brilliant golden yellow, produces many blooms, easy to grow, and grows 4 to 5 feet tall.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1328—Double Chrysanthemum Dwarf. Grows only 3 to 4 feet high, and flowers intensely double.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

Large Russian. See page 85.

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Selected SWEET PEAS

All Prices Postpaid

SWEET PEAS (A).

Culture: A deep, rich, cool soil in a partly shaded locality. Sweet peas should not be grown on the same soil longer than three successive years. If the location cannot be changed, the soil to a depth and width of a foot or more should be removed and replaced with soil from another part of the garden.

The ground should be worked or dug to a depth of 1 foot and mixed with bone meal, or well rotted stable manure, leaving a hollow 3 inches deep, 4 inches wide for the seed bed.

Sow early, covering about 1 inch deep. The early flowering Spencer should be planted just as soon as the ground can be worked, the middle of March is not too early. The Late Flowering Spencer can be sown any time from the 17th of March to the 25th of April. After the plants are 2 inches high, cultivate as they grow and a slight sprinkling of commercial fertilizer worked into the soil will be of great benefit. When the plants are about 5 inches high fill the seed bed hollow with 1½ inches of fine soil or peat moss; also at that stage some support should be furnished, such as brush, strings, wire netting, etc. One ounce of seed will plant 10 feet of drill. Pick daily. Do not let seed pods form.

EARLY FLOWERING GIANT SPENCER. A new race of sweet peas, bearing the large, waved flowers on long stems same as the standard late Spencers, but these bloom three weeks earlier and continue to flower for a longer period. Especially recommended for sections with short seasons. (See culture directions above.) This group of sweet peas should have more attention from the home gardener as it is the easiest variety to grow. After careful trials we have selected the following varieties as being the best and most satisfactory in their class.

- 1339—**Sweet Briar.** Rose pink.
- 1340—**Prosperity.** Soft salmon cerise.
- 1341—**Ball's Rose.** Deep cerise pink, large flowers.
- 1342—**Giant Rose.** Rose pink, extremely large.
- 1343—**Hope.** Pure white, extra large stems.
- 1344—**Top Sergeant.** Rich crimson.
- 1345—**Memory.** Rosy lavender. Large wavy flowers.
- 1346—**Giant Pink.** Large clear pink.
- 1347—**Mrs. Herbert Hoover.** Bright, clear deep blue.
- 1348—**Orange King.** Glowing intense orange.
- 1349—**Mariner.** Clear mariner blue.
- 1350—**Cavalcade.** Golden cerise.
- 1351—**Fragrance.** Large clear lavender.
- 1352—**American Beauty.** Color of American Beauty rose.
- 1353—**Mrs. H. S. Reddick.** Brilliant flesh pink.
- 1354—**Princess Blue.** Light blue.
- 1355—**Silver King.** Silver blue.
- 1356—**Sunray.** Cerise on cream.

Straight Colors: (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c) (oz. 30c) (½ lb. \$2.25), postpaid.

1357—**All colors mixed.** All above varieties and 25 others in a perfect blend.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 10c) (oz. 20c) (lb. \$2.00) postpaid.

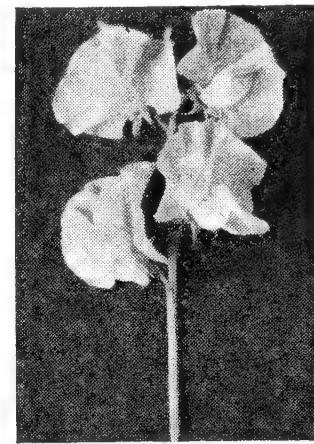
SUMMER or LATE FLOWERING SPENCERS. This is the vigorous growing standard variety which has been grown for over 30 years; however, lately many new and improved varieties have been bred, the best of which we list below. Will start blooming late in June.

BLUE

1358—**Capri.** Light blue, vigorous.

1359—**Windsor Blue.** Large waved, clear cornflower blue.

1360—**The Admiral (A-M).** Violet-blue



Late Flowering Spencer

CARMINE

1361—**Doreen.** Carmine-rose.

CERISE

1362—**Jumbo (A-M).** Rich, fiery cerise. Extra large.

1363—**Maytime.** Pale cerise shaded salmon.

CREAM AND CREAM PINK

1364—**Grand National.** Deep cream.

1365—**Gloaming.** Deep cream pink.

PINK

1366—**Pink Frills (A-M).** Heavy blooming pink.

1367—**Ruffled Beauty (A-M).** Pink on amber.

CRIMSON

1368—**Derby Day.** Rich, deep crimson.

LAVENDER

1370—**Flora.** Rose lavender.

1371—**Powers Court.** Pure, pale lavender.

1372—**Gladys Improved (A-M).** Pure lavender.

PURPLE

1373—**Olympic.** Large flowered purple.

ROSE

1374—**Ruffled Rose.** Soft rich rose, ruffled blooms.

1375—**Eventide.** Rosy salmon.

SALMON

1376—**Gold Crest.** Fine salmon.

SCARLET

1377—**Welcome.** True scarlet.

WHITE

1378—**Snow White.** Large waved white.

MAROON

1379—**Sultan.** Dark maroon.

1380—**Loch Lomond.** Giant red maroon.

ORANGE

1381—**Tangerine (Improved).** Glowing orange.

1382—**Golden Dragon.** Orange rose.

1383—**Golden Wings.** Deep orange.

1384—**Royal Sovereign.** Pure orange.

PICOTEE

1385—**Youth.** Large white-pink picotee.

1386—**Gloria.** Picotee edged rose.

All straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.40).

MIXED SWEET PEAS, see next page.

Verbena for Beds and Edgings

All Prices Postpaid

SWEETPEAS, Continued

MIXED STANDARD SPENCER. This mixture includes all the Spencers we describe above, besides many other varieties to make a well balanced array of color and beauty. As sweet peas are one of our specialties, we aim to surpass all others in our sweet peas and we give our mixtures our special attention.

1387—Best Spencer Mixed.

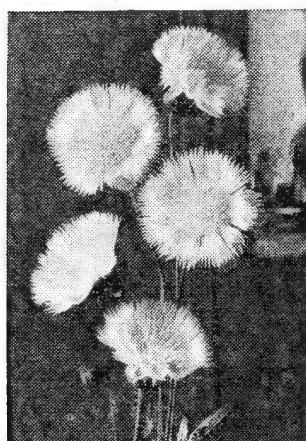
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50) postpaid.

SWEET PEAS, EVERLASTING (Lathyrus) (P-C).

1388—A hardy, perennial climber, growing 10 feet high. Flowers of red, pink and white resemble Sweet Peas, but are borne on racemes with 8 to 10 flowers to the stem.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

SWEET SULTAN (A). (Giant *Imperialis* *Centaurea*).

Very satisfactory for garden decoration and cutting. They bloom freely for many weeks during the summer in partly shaded places. The large, long stemmed, sweet-scented flowers are exquisitely fringed and most graceful in appearance. Three feet.



SWEET SULTAN
Giant *Imperialis*

1440—White.

1441—Purple.

1442—*Suaveolens*. Yellow.

1443—Brilliant. Rose.

1444—Lavender.

1445—Amaranth Red.

1446—Delicate Lilac.

1447—Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c)
(oz. 50c).

SWEET WILLIAM. A splendid old-fashioned flower, producing large heads of beautifully-colored, sweet-scented flowers in abundance. Hardy, easily grown, flowering the second year from seed; 1 1/2 feet high.

1450—Single Mixed. Annual.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1451—Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

TITHONIA (Flower of the Incas) (A-P). If seed started indoors, blooms the middle of August, bearing orange-scarlet flowers like marigolds, 3 to 4 inches across; fine for cutting.

1452—*Speciosa*.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

VERBENA HYBRID (A-RG). Colorful dwarf plants, ideal for edgings, ground cover, rockeries, porch boxes and cutting. The flowers are borne in large trusses from midsummer until late fall. Plant in a sunny location.

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

1454—Pure white.

(Pkt. 15c).

1455—Annapolis Blue. Medium blue.
Crop failure.

1456—Flamingo. Vivid rose pink.
(Pkt. 15c).

1457—Lucifer. Scarlet.
Crop failure.

1458—Violacea. Violet, white eye.
Crop failure.

1459—*Hybrida Gigantea* Mixed. Giant Flowered Mixed.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 50c).

VERBENA MAMMOTH.

1460—Yellow.

1461—Blue Shades.

1462—Pink and Rose Shades.

1463—Scarlet, White Eye.

1464—Mixed.

Any above: (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

For plants see page 35.

VIOLA CORNUTA (A-B). Smaller flowers than pansies. More persistent, larger and bloom longer than violets. Easily grown and bloom the first year.

1466—Mixed Colors. A colorful blend.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 50c).

For plants see page 35.

WALLFLOWER (A-B). Favorite sweet-scented flower of fine color; useful as spring bedding, flowering the first season from seed.

1469—Single Finest Mixed. (B).
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1470—Double Biennial Finest Mixed. (P).
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1471—Early Wonder.
(A). Double extra finest mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c).



WALLFLOWER
Early Wonder

WILD CUCUMBER (A). A very rapid climber covering trellises, fences, porches, in less time than any other annual.

1473—(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 70c).

XERANTHEMUM (A). A popular flower of the everlasting class, blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of very compact habit.

1475—Double Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

Zinnias-Many Sizes and Types

All Prices Postpaid

ZINNIAS (Youth and Old Age) (A). Few flowers are so easily grown; they require but little attention from the time the seed is sown in April or May. They bloom abundantly and continuously throughout the entire season. We especially call attention to our Dahlia Flowered and Giant Double Zinnias.

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall, strong, robust, bearing many large fully double flowers, often measuring 6 inches in diameter, with petals closely imbricated, resembling Show Dahlias.

1478—**Canary Bird.** Rich canary yellow.

1479—**Crimson Monarch.** Deep crimson, flowers very large.

1480—**Dream.** Deep rosy lavender.

1481—**Exquisite.** Light rose, deep rose center.

1482—**Golden Dawn.** Golden yellow.

1483—**Golden State.** Orange.

1485—**Illumination.** Deep rose self.

1486—**Oriole.** Orange and bicolor.

1487—**Polar Bear.** Large creamy white.

1488—**Purple Prince.** Deep purple.

1489—**Scarlet Flame.** Bright scarlet.
Straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c) (oz. 80c).

1490—**Finest Mixed.**
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (oz. 50c).
Any 7 of the above varieties (55c).



ZINNIA
Dahlia Flowered

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA ZINNIA. Plants grow 3 to 4 feet tall, flowers very large, 5 to 6 inches across. The petals are more loosely placed than in the Dahlia Flowered type of zinnia and the flowers themselves are more flattened. Ideal for cutting.



ZINNIA
California Giant

1498—**Crimson Queen.** Rich crimson.

1499—**Brightness.** Bright pink.

1500—**Golden Queen.** Golden yellow.

1501—**Lavender Queen.** Deep rosy lavender.

1502—**Violet Queen.** Deep purple.

1503—**Purity.** White, best white in zinnias.

1504—**Grenadier.** Bright dark red.

1505—**Miss Willmott.** Soft flesh pink.

Straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c) (oz. 80c).

1506—**Finest Mixed.**

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (oz. 55c).

SCABIOSA FLOWERED. Distinct from the zinnias.

Outer petals long and large, has a semi-globular crown resembling annual Scabiosa, and plants grow about 2 1/2 feet high.

1507—**Mixed.**

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (1/2 oz. 40c).

ZINNIA FANTASY. Flowers with bright shades of red, orange, pink and cream; 3 to 3 1/2 inches across, petals are narrow tubular and beautifully twisted, giving them a shaggy, graceful appearance.

1509—**Mixed.**

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (oz. 60c).

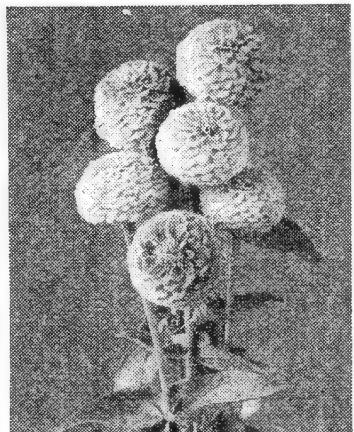
CUPID ZINNIA. Plants only 12 to 15 inches tall, flowers very small, double button-like flowers.

1510—(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (oz. 60c).

LILLIPUT or POMPON

DOUBLE ZINNIA (RG).

These compact little plants are fairly covered with tiny, very double flowers about 1 1/4 inches in diameter, which bloom all summer until late in the fall and come in a pleasing range of color.



ZINNIA
Lilliput or Pompon

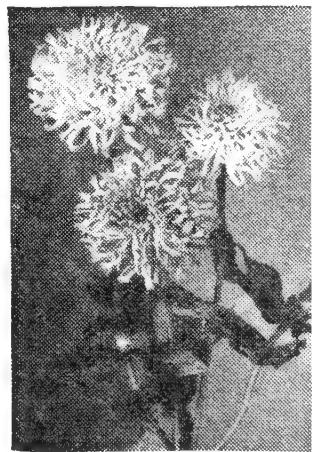
ZINNIA ELEGANS. Small flowers. A very good mixture of the small flowering varieties. Very satisfactory for house decorations.

1512—**Double Mixed.**

Crop failed.



ZINNIA
Scabiosa Flowered



ZINNIA
Fantasy

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Perennial Flowers Increase In

All of our nursery stock has been STATE INSPECTED for diseases

NURSERY STOCK

We have an excellent stock of carefully grown Fruit and Shade Trees, Roses, Shrubbery, Plants, Roots, etc., priced to attract the frugal buyer. However, it is the QUALITY to which we wish to call your particular attention. Our stock is all First Grade or Number One, and includes the varieties which are most popular and do well in our western climate. We therefore feel confident that your requirements will be taken care of to your entire satisfaction. LOW GRADE Nursery Stock is a Poor Investment.

Claims for any cause must be made promptly on receipt of stock. We will not allow any claims after goods have been accepted, or if report is not received by us within 10 days after arrival of goods. If, however, after planting, the stock fails to leaf out and start growing, we will replace for one-half the catalog price, plus postage.

Hardy perennials appeal especially to people who do not have the time to bother with annuals that have to be planted each year. One can have a wonderful display of flowers by the use of these hardy plants, from early in the spring until late in autumn. They furnish finest cut flowers for the home. They increase in splendor and beauty each year. They may be planted as early in the spring as the ground is workable. RG designates the plants suitable for the rock garden.

ACHILLEA (Milfoil).

Ptarmica (The Pearl). Double white blooms all summer. Fine for cut flowers. Height 1 to 2 feet.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ANCHUSA MYOSOTIDIFLORA (RG). Clusters of delicate blue flowers like the Forget-Me-Not. Does well in shady places. Height 10 to 12 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ANTHEMIS (Chamomile). Golden yellow flowers all summer. Good for cut flowers, hardy, and grows in most any soil. Height 18 to 24 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ASTER (Species).

Alpinus. Blooms in May. Blue to purple. 10 inches high.

BLEEDING HEART.

Dielytra Exima (RG). A low growing plant, blooming throughout the summer with bright pink flowers. Should be planted in shady or partially shady location. Height 8 to 12 inches.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

Dielytra Spectabilis. A hardy perennial plant with finely cut foliage. Graceful, heart-shaped, pink and white flowers, early in the spring.

(Each 38c) (3 for \$1.05).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. The various varieties of chrysanthemums are unexcelled for use in the flower garden. The large number of types and colors are hardy in our western climates and can be grown easily and rapidly, flowering the first year from plants. By selecting different varieties, flowers may be had from early August until freezing weather.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM. Shasta Daisy.

Conqueror. Large pure white flowers in June, 4 to 5 inches across. Profuse bloomer. Long, stiff stems.

Henry VII. Large white flowers on stout stems. Grows about 2½ feet tall. Good cut flowers.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

CLEMATIS, RECTA GRANDIFLORA. White flowers June and July. Fine for cut flowers. To 2 feet tall.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

CUSHION CHRYSANTHEMUM. Low growing 'Mums forming a mound of colorful blooms resembling the old-fashioned Azalea. Plants grow 10 to 12 inches high. Start blooming early and continue until frost. Very hardy and easily grown. One plant will produce hundreds of blossoms. Following named varieties:

Bronze Cushion. Rich red bronze, turning to bronzy yellow.

King Cushion. Fiery red, multitude of 2 to 2½ in. blooms.

Pink Cushion. Opens a deep orchid pink, later salmon pink.

Queen Cushion. Snow white flowers with faint yellow center.

Yellow Cushion. Brilliant golden yellow, dense growth, large clumps covered with blooms.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

Splendor and Beauty Each Year

GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS. We list a variety of 'Mums' that we feel are perfectly hardy and desirable in any flower garden. By careful selection you may have blooms from July until killing frosts.

Algonquin. Pure double yellow blooms in September. Height about 3 ft.

Barbara Cummings. Bronze buds and center, turning to pure yellow double flowers when in full bloom. Grows 2½ to 3 ft. tall.

Caliph. Oxblood red. Blooms September to frost.

Early Bronze. Early blooming pompon or button 'mum. Starts blooming in August and at its best in September. Fine garden variety and for cut flowers. 18 to 24 inches tall.

Indian Summer. Very good rust color. Fine for cut flowers.

King Midas. One of the best yellow Korean Hybrids. Starts flowering in August and at its best in September. Flowers about 4 inches across, full double, with a touch of bronze. Branchy growth and very hardy. 2½ to 3 ft. tall.

Lavender Lady. Beautiful shade of lavender.

Pohatcong. Double pink blooms in September. Hardy and bushy growth. About 3 ft. tall.

Pygmy Gold. Dwarf Korean pompon type. Miniature flowers about one inch in diameter, starting first of August and continuing through September. A brilliant, intense golden color, valuable for borders, edging or rock gardens.

Romany. Reddish bronze. Good cut flower.

The Moor—Another Korean Mum, fully double, decided wine red. Flowers to 3 inches across. Blooms from early September to frost.

Youdath's White. White decorative. Good cut flowers.

Garden Chrysanthemums.

(Each 35c) (3 for 90c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

CARNATION. Hardy. Colors red, pink and rose pink.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia). One of the first perennials to bloom in the spring. Unsurpassed as a cut flower, as they bloom over a long season and on long stems. Thrives best in a sandy loam soil, either rock garden or perennial flower bed. Prefers partial shade. Height 2 feet.

Coerulea. The native Rocky Mountain variety, must be planted in a shady place; long spurred, blue.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

Canadensis. Bright red and yellow flowers.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA (Double Sunburst).

Bright, golden yellow, double flowers, from June through the season. Valuable for cut flowers. Very hardy.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

DELPHINIUM, Hardy Larkspur. The dominant flower in the perennial flower garden. Will grow in most soils, but you will feel well repaid by planting them in deep, rich soil.

Belladonna. Turquoise blue.

Bellamosa. Large deep blue florets.

Wrexham Strain. Hollyhock type of growth with long heavy spikes. Shades of dark blue blended with mauve and violet.

Chinese Delphinium. Dwarf growth, being only 12 to 18 inches tall. Blue to deep blue flowers with finely cut foliage. Very hardy and blossoms intermittently through the summer.

All of the above: (Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

Pacific Hybrids. A new delphinium, judged as one of the best. Long tapering spikes with huge florets in gorgeous shades. Grows 5 to 7 ft. tall, very hardy and easy to grow. Mildew resistant. Mixed colors of pure white, pink, lavender, blue and dark blue.

(Each 35c) (3 for 93c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

DIANTHUS (Pink Plumarius). Blooms all summer. Clove pinks in mixed colors, with a delightful fragrance. Height about 10 to 12 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

FLAX (Linum Perenne). A rich blue flowered flax, blooming heavily in June and July. Height 15 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 14c).

Linum Flavum. Transparent yellow flowered variety.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 14c).

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath).

Bristol Fairy. A beautiful double white flowered variety. When in full bloom it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height of pure white flowers. Cannot be excelled for cutting purposes, especially in combination with highly colored flowers. Can also be cut and dried and used in bouquets long after other outdoor flowers are past.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

LUPINES (Russell Lupines). Similar in habit and growth to the common lupine but having more vivid coloring and color combinations. The many hued and long stemmed blossoms are very desirable either as background for the perennial bed or for cut flowers. One-year plants.

(Each 35c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

PAPAVER (Oriental Poppy). Not recommended for spring planting. Send us your order latter part of August or September. Colors, white, pink and red.

(Each 29c) (3 for 79c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

Hardy PERENNIAL Plants

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower).

Grandiflorum. Closely related to the Campanula. Large deep blue flowers all summer on 18-inch stems.
(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower, Blue Bonnet, Caucasica). Lovely soft lavender blooms from June to September; 18 inches high.
(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

STATICE (Latifolia, Sea Lavender). Grows 12 to 15 inches high in clumps of thick, leathery foliage, with loose panicles of tiny delicate blue flowers, in heads 15 inches or more across.
(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

SWEET PEA, PERENNIAL (Lathyrus). Flowers much like the annual Sweet Pea. Can be used as a covering for walls and trellises, and as a border plant. Colors pink, red and white.
(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower). Deep yellow, rose shaped flowers on stems 2 feet high. Prolific bloomers, very good for shady locations. Early variety blooms May and late variety blooms late summer. Yellow or orange colors in late or early blooming varieties.
(Each 35c) (3 for 95c).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

HARDY PHLOX.

Africa. Carmine red with blood red eye.
Betty Lou. Orange-salmon-pink.
Border Queen. Deep watermelon pink.
Bridesmaid. Pure white with large crimson eye.
Champs Elysees. Rich purple crimson.
Comus. Light cherry red.
Firebrand. Bright vermillion scarlet.
Jules Sandeau (Dwarf). Large, free flowering, deep salmon pink.
Lavender. Pure lavender.
Lothair. Deep salmon pink.
Professor Schlieman. Pure mauve, crimson-carmine eye.
R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret-red eye.
Rynstroom. A bright shade of deep pink.
Snowcap. One of the best pure whites.

Starlight. Violet-red-lilac, white center.

Thor. Deep salmon pink.

Von Hockberg. Good red.

Von Lassburg. The largest of all pure whites.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c)

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

PHLOX, Species. (RG).

Amoena. A hardy low growing type of phlox that is covered with a sheet of bright pink flowers in April and many times a second bloom will appear in June. Sure to please as a ground cover, border, and in the rockery.

Divaricata. A native species that should be in every garden. Commences to bloom in April and continues through May, fragrant blue flowers on stems 10 inches high. Will stand some shade.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

PHLOX (Sublata Rosea) (RG). A pretty creeping type with moss-like evergreen foliage, hidden beneath a mass of blooms early in the spring. Blue and pink.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

FERN.

Colorado Male Fern. Does best in part shade. Hardy, nearly evergreen. Grows about 2 ft. tall.

Lady Fern. Grows in shade or sun, large beautiful plant to about 3 feet.

The Ostrich Fern. Very graceful, with finely cut pinnules, 2 to 3 ft. high.

Your choice of above: (Each 59c) (3 for \$1.59).
Postage: (Each 12c) (3 for 27c).

IRIS (Ochroleuca). A native of the Himalaya Mountains. Grows somewhat taller than Spanish iris. Excellent cut flower. Creamy white, yellow falls. Yellow, lavender and blue.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c) (Doz. \$2.60).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 11c) (Doz. 18c).

HARDY LILIES.

Regale. A new lily of rare beauty from northwestern China. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, canary yellow at center, and very fragrant. Large bulbs.
(Each 29c) (6 for \$1.50) postpaid.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. It does best in a shady corner and spreads rapidly. Every year you find more plants. They show early in the spring and are one of the first to bloom. It is very hardy and needs no attention in the fall to carry through the winter.

(For clump of 10 pips, 38c) (10 clumps \$3.25) postpaid.

BULBS and ROOTS

GLADIOLI



Gladioli

One of the most attractive of summer flowering bulbs is the gladiolus. A nice feature of this bulb is the culture. It does not require very much attention and only takes the usual amount of watering that is given any ordinary garden. In setting out the bulbs, try to select a sunny spot of fairly rich soil and spade deeply, then place your bulb firmly 4 to 5 inches from the surface, and about the same distance apart.

Alladin. Bright salmon, cream blotch.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Beacon. Red with creamy throat.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Dr. Moody. Early large lavender.
(5 for 39c). (Postage 5c).

Gertrude Swenson. Fine exhibition lavender.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Golden Chimes. Light yellow.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

King Lear. Ruffled purple.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Leona. Rich rose red. 3 to 4 ft. Midseason.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Margaret Beaton. Ivory white, red splotch.
(5 for 59c). (Postage 5c).

Maid of Orleans. Large milky white, cream color throat.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Margaret Fulton. Rich salmon, early.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Minuet. One of the best large lavenders.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Peggy Lou. Deep shrimp pink.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Picardy. Soft shrimp pink.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Red Phipps. Bright red, medium size flower, full spike.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Regent. Clear glowing scarlet.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Rewi Fallu. Immense blood red.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Rosa Van Lima. Sensation new pink.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Snow Princess. Large white.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Takina. Giant rose purple.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Yellow Emperor. Extra fine yellow.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Our Best Mixture. 12 bulbs, 5 to 8 different colors: (Per Mixture 69c) (Postage 11c). (100 of our Best Mixture \$5.25) (Postage 24c).

CANNAS

In preparing the ground for cannas earth should be spaded at least 2 feet deep and plenty of stable manure mixed in. The roots must be set about 8 to 10 inches from the surface and 2 feet apart, and with little attention, plants will bloom heavily.

City of Portland. 3½ feet. Deep pink; green foliage. Free bloomer.

Eureka. 4 feet. Large creamy-white flowers. Blooms early and freely through summer. Green foliage.

Florence Vaughan. 4 feet. Bright, rich, golden yellow, dotted crimson. Green foliage.

Hungaria. 4 feet. Large heads of peach pink with green foliage. One of the best pinks.

King Humbert. 4 feet. Handsome scarlet flowers. Broad, tropical bronze leaves. Free blooming.

Madam Crozy. 4 feet. Brilliant vermillion-scarlet, yellow-golden edge.

Mrs. Alfred Conard. 4 feet. Exquisite salmon-pink flowers of largest size. Green foliage.

Shenandoah. 4 feet. Salmon-pink flowers with ruby-red or bronze foliage.

The President. 4 feet. Rich, glowing scarlet of immense size bloom. Large green leaves, strong grower.

Wyoming. 5 feet. A beautiful orange color. Bronze foliage.

Yellow King Humbert. 4 feet. Deep rich yellow, spotted and blotched bright red. Green foliage. Occasionally some plants will give a scarlet or scarlet-striped flower.

All varieties, postpaid: (Each 15c) (6 for 85c).

Dahlias for Gorgeous Flowers

On orders of six or more Dahlias we will allow 10% reduction in price. All postpaid.

CULTURE: Pick a sunny spot if possible and spade well. Do not use too much manure, for a small quantity goes far with the Dahlia. Then lay the root on its side about 4 inches from the surface. In covering, be sure to have the soil packed firmly about the tuber or roots; plant only when the soil is dry, then water sparingly.

Key—(PF), Peony Flowered. (D), Decorative. (C), Cactus. (HC), Hybrid-Cactus. (S), Show.

DAHLIAS.

Adirondack Sunset (D). A very large, vivid scarlet shading to bright canary yellow at the base of petals.

(Each 50c).

Avalon (D). Pure clear yellow; the large flowers are very distinct and pleasing in shape, always full to the center.

(Each 30c).

Bashful Giant (D). One of the largest Dahlias introduced. The immense blooms are excellent for exhibition, the color is apricot with golden shadings.

(Each 30c).

Blue River (D). Very large, bright mauve with decided blue shading. Stems splendid, profuse blooming.

(Each 50c).

Bon Ton (S). Ball shaped, deep garnet red.

(Each 30c).

California Idol (I.D.). One of the largest yellows grown. Has been and still is a great winner at the shows. Deep flowers with high full centers. Sturdy bush.

(Each 50c).

Clara Barton (D). Large flowers of a silvery orchid, reverse of petals deep lavender. The general effect is lavender.

(Each 30c).

Clara Carder (D). Cyclamen pink with a sheen of gold.

(Each 50c).

Chemars Eureka (D). The best large white Dahlia for cutting, has a faint tinge of lavender at the center.

(Each 50c).

Gov. Heil (C). A beautiful combination color of orange and burnt orange towards the center, a free bloomer and good grower.

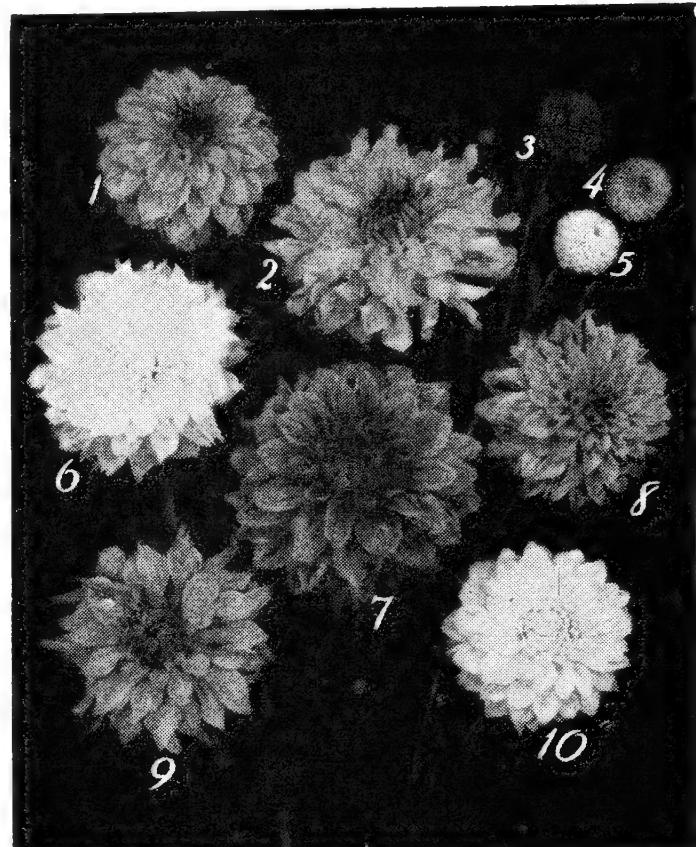
(Each 75c).

Jane Cowl (D). Buff and old gold blending to apricot and rose.

(Each 50c).

Jersey's Beauty (D). A most distinctive Dahlia of a rose pink color.

(Each 50c).



1. Jersey's Beauty

2. Jane Cowl

3. Little Donald

4. Bronze Papoose

5. Joe Fette

7. Jersey's Beacon

8. Mrs. I. de ver

Warner

9. Kentucky

10. Jim Moore

6. Avalon

Jersey's Beacon (D). Immense flower of Chinese scarlet, reverse paler, nice stems.

(Each 30c).

Jim Moore (D). Primrose yellow with flushes of gold and salmon.

(Each 50c).

Kathleen Norris (D). 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Color true rose pink, a great bloomer and an excellent keeper.

(Each 50c).

Kemp's Violet Wonder (D). Violet with a tone of royal purple.

(Each 50c).

Kemp's White Wonder (HC). A shaggy white, one of the largest of Dahlias, very robust plant and a good propagator.

(Each 50c).

Kentucky. A sport of Jersey Beauty. Bronze pink, good stem.

(Each 50c).

La Grand Manitou (D). Purple streaked and mottled with crimson.

(Each 30c).

Long Island Red (PF). Scarlet.

(Each 50c).

Maryland's Glory (D). A large, deep American Beauty red. The huge, rich colored blooms are held erect above the tall growing plants in great profusion.

(Each 50c).

DAHLIA COLLECTION \$2.60

We will send postpaid, any ten, your selection, of our 30c each Dahlias, for \$2.60.

In a Variety of Colors and Shapes

Mrs. C. D. Anderson (S). Rich, clear purple of large size.
(Each 50c).

Mrs. Carl Salbach (D). Lavender pink.
(Each 30c).

Mrs. Geo. Leboutillier (D). One of the very best exhibition reds. Large flowers on long, fine stems. The color is a pleasing shade of deep crimson red. Highly recommended.
(Each 50c).

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner (D). Mauve pink.
(Each 30c).

Omar Khayyam. Very large Chinese red shading to bright orange. Strong grower.
(Each 50c).

Palo Alto (HC). Outstanding Dahlia of clear bright salmon shaded with gold. Stems tall and erect.
(Each 50c).

Purple Manitou (D). Extra large, clear purple. A sport from the popular La Grande Manitou; one of the best clear purples.
(Each 30c).

Rose Fallon (D). A very fine flower of pleasing shades of amber russet and salmon.
(Each 50c).

Rudy Valee (HC). A fine Dahlia of recent introduction. Color, center a chrome yellow graduating to grenadine pink, finally becoming orange red when in full bloom.
(Each 75c).

Sagamore (D). Color, amber gold, elusively shaded with a warm salmon rose and orange buff.
(Each 30c).

Sanhican's Queen (D). Beautiful apricot with blending of carmine rose.
(Each 30c).

Satan (C). Flaming red with touch of gold.
(Each 50c).

The Fireman (HC). Blooms are large, stems splendid and color is a very flashy shade of scarlet red with golden flushes. Very fine.
(Each 50c).

Tower's Empire (HC). Graceful deep yellow flowers on clean growing bushes. Light green, lacy foliage.
(Each 50c).

White King (D). White, fairly good cut flower.
(Each 30c).

W. H. T. (D). Old rose.
(Each 50c).

POMPON DAHLIAS. These grow about 3 feet tall with small, formal flowers; excellent for cutting, lasting for days in hottest weather.

Little Belle. Deep rose pink
(Each 30c).

Morning Mist. A fine newer variety that promises to be a general favorite both for commercial use and in the garden. The color is a rosy-lavender overlay on white base. It has long, strong stems and is a vigorous grower. Extra fine.
(Each 30c).

Edith Mueller. A beautiful two toned variety. Golden-orange at base and salmon-red at petal tips. The flowers are perfectly round and borne on long, strong stems. Very fine.
(Each 30c).

Mary Munn. A fine pure lavender.
(Each 25c).

Rothout. Deep red and a favorite in this color. Long, strong stem and free flowering. Good commercial red.
(Each 30c).

Yellow Gem. Pure yellow, of excellent form and habit. The best of the yellows.
(Each 30c).

DAHLIA COLLECTION \$2.89

We are making a Special Offer of Twelve (12) good roots, our selection, all different colors, no two alike, for \$2.89, postpaid. This collection contains some of our finest varieties of which we have a surplus.

PEONIES

The culture of peonies is very easy and it does not require any certain soil, either sandy or heavy will do. The earth must be spaded deep. A little manure mixed in would not hurt. After your ground is in shape, plant the roots from 2 to 3 feet apart, covering the crown only 1 to 2 inches. Then give them plenty of water for best results. The best of the many varieties are those mentioned below. 3 to 5 eyes.

(E) denotes Early, (M) Midsummer, (L) Late.

Baroness Schroeder (L). Flesh to white.

Claire Duboise (L). Satiny pink.

Duchess de Nemours (E). Sulphur white.

Edulis Superba (E). Bright clear pink.

Felix Crousse (M). Ruby red.

Festiva Maxima (E). White.

Karl Rosenfield (M). Velvety crimson.

La Perle (M). Flesh.

Mme. Bramwell (M). Pink.

Mme. Breon. Flesh and lemon.

Monsieur Jules Elie (E). Lilac pink.

President Taft (M). Pink.

Above peonies: (Each 50c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 15c).

Choice of red, white or pink peonies, unnamed varieties, good roots. (Each 35c) (3 for 90c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 15c).

Miscellaneous SPRING BULBS

The following bulbs should be started indoors if early blooms are desired and then transplanted. If not, plant out of doors when danger of freezing is past.

AMARYLLIS. Large flowers of rose, red, and crimson markings with a white background to rich colors of scarlet, bright red, variegated and mixed. Can be planted in pots or out of doors. 2 to 2½ inch bulbs.
(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.10) postpaid.

BEGONIAS, Tuberous Rooted. An old time favorite that is fast regaining its old popularity. Can be used as potted plants or in beds out of doors. For early blooms pot them indoors and transplant to the garden as soon as the weather permits. Dig them in the fall before freezing weather. It is necessary they be planted in a shady location. Colors, bright red, dark red, pink, orange, white and yellow. 1¼ to 1½ inch bulbs.
(Each 29c) (3 for 79c) (Doz. \$2.89) postpaid.

CALADIUM (Esculentum, Elephant Ears). Has no flowers but makes a very attractive foliage plant with leaves 2 to 3 feet long and 18 to 24 inches wide. Used as backgrounds, specimens, borders,

etc. Give plenty of moisture and a sunny location. Large bulbs, 7 to 9 inches.
(Each 20c) (3 for 50c) postpaid.

Fancy-leaved (RG). Very popular for the rock garden. Low growing with spotted and variegated markings in the leaves. Fine for window boxes.
(Each 29c) (3 for 79c) postpaid.

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup). Semi-double flowers to 2 inches across in shades of yellow, orange and red. A fine border plant for late spring and early summer. Not hardy in Colorado. Plant 2 inches deep and 4 to 6 inches apart in a warm, sheltered border with claws down. Good for cut flowers.
(10 for 89c) postpaid.

TUBEROSES. Grown for their fragrant spikes of heavy waxen flowers. We are offering the most commonly grown, and an old standard of the garden.

Pearl. Dwarf and double. White. Very fragrant.
(Each 10c) (3 for 25c) (Doz. 90c) postpaid.

HEDGE PLANTS

Have a Permanent Living Fence Around Your Yard or Garden

PRIVET (Ligustrum). Besides being one of our best hedge plants, various species of privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen; of dense, compact habit. The flowers are fragrant and are followed by pretty sprays of different colored berries.

AMOOR RIVER (L. Amurensis). A very hardy northern grown type, vigorously upright and tall growing. The leaves are dark green, somewhat lustrous, tardily deciduous. Makes a strong, bold hedge with quite conspicuous bloom in erect white panicles. 12 to 18 inches.
(Per 100 \$14.00) (50 at 100 rate) (25 for \$4.00).
Postage per 100, 45c; per 50, 29c; per 25, 18c.

EUROPEAN PRIVET (Vulgare). A very hardy and satisfactory variety. Heavy dark green foliage with white flowers followed by blue-black fruits. Growth is inclined to be more horizontal than some of the other varieties and fills in heavily from the ground up. Plant in single rows 9 to 10 inches apart.

12 to 18 in. (25 for \$4.00) (100 for \$14.00). Postage per 100, 45c; per 50, 29c; per 25, 18c.



PRIVET HEDGE

CLIMBING VINES

ALL VINES ON THIS PAGE ARE POSTPAID

Vines are used for many purposes, to hide unsightly fences, as shade, some are used to help prevent erosion on banks, and of course for decorative purposes. In our list you will find a suitable vine for almost any kind of planting. All plants two-year-old Number 1.

CLEMATIS

Clematis today are the most showy and effective of all the hardy climbing vines known, so far as richness of color and elegance of form of flower is concerned. Their exceedingly rapid growth makes them very valuable for pillars and trellises, pegged down for rockwork, old trees and stumps.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES. Blooms single, 4 to 5 inches diameter, petals deeply furrowed.

Jackmani. Velvety, violet-purple.

Mad. Ed. Andre. Crimson-red.

Henryi. Creamy white.

Ramona. Deep sky blue.

(Each 98c) (3 for \$2.75).

HONEYSUCKLE

HECKROTTI. **Summer King.** To 15 feet. Large, fragrant, flame red trumpets; lined with gold. Producing immense clusters from early summer to frost. Blooms first year of planting. Dark bluish green foliage, free from pests and disease. Hardy 2-year No. 1.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.90).

HALLIANA. Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory.

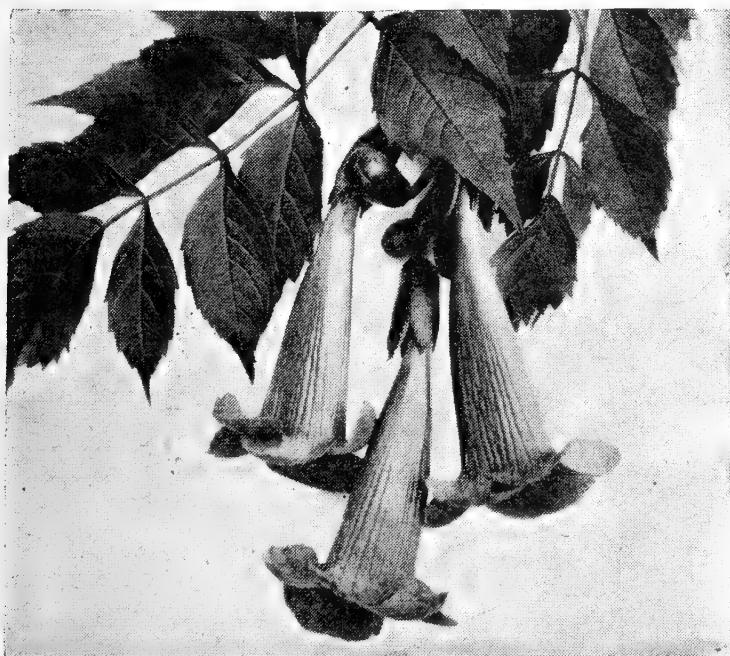
(Each 42c) (3 for \$1.15).

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Sem-pervirens*). Trumpet shaped flowers from July to September. Slow growing but very showy.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.49).

GOLD FLAME. An everblooming honeysuckle, blooming from early summer to frost. The foliage is almost evergreen. Tubular flowers with recurving petals, flame red outside and bright yellow inside. Very fragrant and perfectly hardy.

(Each 75c) (3 for \$2.00).



TRUMPET VINE

WISTARIA

PURPLE SINENSIS. The long twining branches bear great sprays of glossy foliage, with very fragrant, deep blue flowers. 2-year No. 1, from blooming wood.

(Each 55c) (3 for \$1.45).

Multijuga. Long clusters deep blue flowers. Sometimes to 2 feet. Strong grower.

(Each 65c) (3 for \$1.79).

IVY

BOSTON IVY. This is the variety that clings tightly to all surfaces, whether smooth or rough. Leaves are deep green, smaller than the other ivies. Does best in cool, partly shaded locations. 2-year-old plants.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).

SAIN T PAULI. An improved Englemanni Ivy. Rapid grower, beautiful fall coloring with clinging tentacles like the Boston Ivy. 2-year No. 1 plants.

(Each 55c) (3 for \$1.49).

ASSORTED VINES

ARISTOSIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe). Rapid growing, hardy vine with large attractive round leaves. Odd shaped brownish flowers resembling pipes in May and June.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.39).

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus Scandens*). A hardy, useful and ornamental vine. Can be planted in partial shade and thrives in common soils. Used as a cover for walls and trellises, and to stop erosion on steep banks. Yellow flowers in June, followed by bright orange and crimson fruits. 2-year-old No. 1 roots.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

CINNAMON VINE. Well grown hardy climber, quick grower, with glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers.

(Each 15c) (per doz. \$1.50).

MADEIRA VINE. A beautiful, rapid-growing vine with dense foliage, white fragrant flowers. A hardy plant if protected during the winter. Strong tubers.

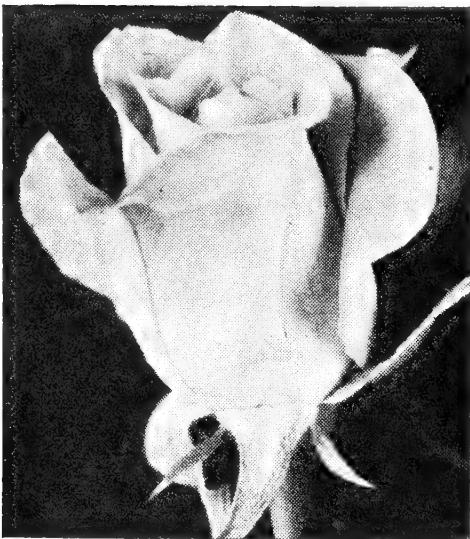
(Each 15c) (per doz. \$1.49).

SILVER LACE VINE (*Polygonum Auberti*). A rapid climber averaging 20 feet in a season, with fresh green foliage, lightly bronzed at the tips and a profusion of silvery, lacy flowers in erect sprays; most beautiful.

(Each 75c) (3 for \$2.00).

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia radicans*). A splendid hardy climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August. Two-year-old.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).



TALISMAN

ROSES

PRICES ALL ROSES

(Except Patented Varieties)

89c Each

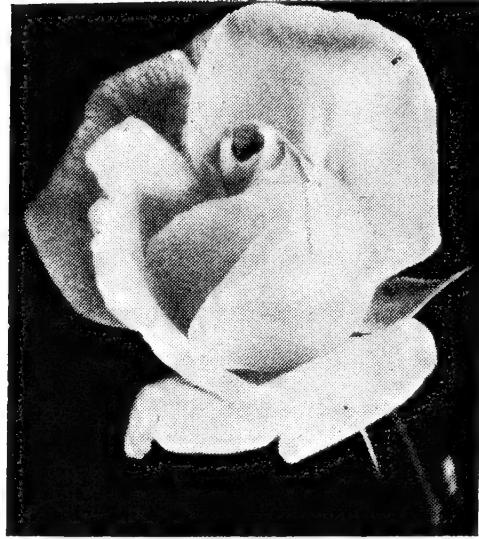
Three for \$2.55

Postage: (10c each; 3 for 18c)

YOUR CHOICE

Dozen \$9.79

Postage: 36c



PRESIDENT HOOVER

Here are two full pages of No. 1 Roses. When we say **NUMBER ONE**, we mean that the roses have strong unwaxed canes and a mass of vigorous roots containing many small fibrous roots that enable the plant to get the much needed start when first planted. We would also like to call your attention to the fact that early plantings bring early flowers. Hot weather plantings are never as good as when planted during the cooler spring weather.

BUSH ROSES

Roses are easily grown, but never plant them carelessly. Plant them in a hole that is large enough so as not to cramp the roots. Place the soil about the roots; add plenty of water and pack firmly. A little well-rotted manure, mixed with the soil, is very beneficial. Don't expect roses that are planted in April or May to start growing in a week or ten days; give them at least three weeks to start.

WHITE VARIETIES

CALEDONIA. One of the best whites. Long buds, large double lasting blooms.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Ivory white, high centered, double.

KILLARNEY DOUBLE. Large snowy white, very fragrant.

PINK VARIETIES

BETTY UPRICHARD. The outside a blend of deep toned carmine with coppery orange; the interior being mostly a delicate salmon-pink.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Pure glowing pink, very double, tall grower.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. Two-toned cerise-pink suffused with gold.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Very popular. Shapely buds, double brilliant pink blooms. Profuse bloomer and a vigorous grower.

LOS ANGELES. Long pointed buds, double blooms. Flame pink toned coral, golden base.

MRS. HENRY BOWLES. A warm shade of pink flushed with salmon.

MISS ROWENA THOM. Enormous buds and blooms of fiery rose and mauve, shaded with old gold at the center, borne on long, strong stems. Profuse, continuous bloomer and a very vigorous plant.

BRIARCLIFF. Large pointed buds, blooms of brilliant rose-pink; fragrant and long lasting.

YELLOW AND GOLD VARIETIES

GOLDEN DAWN. An exceptionally strong growing yellow variety, very fragrant double blooms of sunflower yellow.

MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT. Buds are reddish gold opening into beautiful yellow flowers.

JOANNA HILL. Vigorous upright grower, has good stems for cutting and long lasting buds. Double creamy yellow shaded bronzy pink in the center.

LADY MARGARET STEWART. Large yellow marked orange red, double.

LUCIE MARIE. Very vigorous grower, fragrant, long pointed buds, double flowers, yellow shaded apricot cerise.

GOLDEN RAPTURE. Long lasting, well shaped buds and double blooms of rich yellow on long, strong stems.

MRS. E. P. THOM. Profuse, pure yellow double blooms. Strong, bushy plants.

SOEUR THERESE. A strong growing yellow that can be recommended to the most particular, for it has everything, long pointed buds, which are perfect for cutting. Sometimes tinged scarlet.

SUNKIST. A coppery orange, vigorous grower with long stems and lasting double blooms. Fine for cut flowers.

ORANGE AND VARIEGATED VARIETIES

AUTUMN. A very vigorous grower with long, strong stems. Blooms of rich burnt orange, yellow and red.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO. Golden yellow buds. Yellow and copper-scarlet blooms. When the flower is open the inside of the petal is a fiery red, and the outside a rich gold. Very vigorous and disease resistant. A fine spicy scented rose.

We Recommend These Varieties

DUQUESA DE PENARANDA. A popular variety, large pointed buds of copper-apricot with glossy foliage. Grows tall and well shaped. Very healthy.

HINRICH GAEDE. Copper-orange blooms with bright glossy foliage.

MARGARET McGREDY. Large full blooms of orange to scarlet. A profusion of blooms on strong, bushy plants.

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD. High centered buds and double blooms. Shading from shell pink at edges to buff and orange in center. An upright grower with long stems.

PRESIDENT HOOVER. Large double blooms of creamy yellow tinted with flame pink. Long stems, vigorous plants.

TALISMAN. A favorite of rich yellow and rose red. Good stems for cutting.

RED VARIETIES

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Deep pink to soft carmine. Delicate veining of dark red on the petals. Very fragrant.

CHRISTOPHER STONE. Large semi-double vivid scarlet flowers overlaid with velvety crimson.

AMI QUINARD. Tall strong grower and a heavy bloomer. One of the darkest red varieties, velvety crimson-maroon.

E. G. HILL. Large, extremely double, lasting deep scarlet, vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer.

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. Of vigorous, upright growth. Color a flaming scarlet flushed with velvety crimson.

ETOILE DE HOLLAND. Large dark velvety red. Very fragrant and a heavy bloomer.

GRENOBLE. A very popular red, crimson buds on long stems opening into large brilliant red flowers. Vigorous and hardy.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Intensely fragrant, dark scarlet and a continuous bloomer. Hardy in cold sections and a free grower.

HADLEY. An old-time favorite of large, double dark crimson blooms.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. Glowing deep scarlet with extremely dark shadings. Vigorous upright grower and a profuse continuous bloomer.

McGREDY'S SCARLET. Bright scarlet, orange yellow at base of petals. Fragrant double flowers of medium size.

SHRUB ROSES

AUSTRIAN COPPER. Blooms single copper red. Reverse yellow. Very hardy, good for specimens or in connection with other shrubs.

Polyantha Roses or Sweetheart Roses

Plants are small, bushy and bear a profusion of small clustered blooms

CECILE BRUNNER. A dainty variety with small double blooms of perfect form. They are arranged in many flowered graceful sprays. Soft rosy pink on a rich creamy white ground.

ELSIE POULSEN. Bright rose pink, borne on sturdy plants.

GLORIA MUNDI. Large, fully double, lasting orange-scarlet, borne in clusters.

IMPROVED LAFAYETTE. Large clusters of bright cherry-crimson.

CLIMBING ROSES

WHITE VARIETIES

SILVER MOON. Very beautiful foliage and large white blooms with clear yellow stamens. Hardy.

RED VARIETIES

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Rich red fading to crimson. Strong grower.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Crimson, borne in clusters. An old favorite. Hardy.

PAUL'S SCARLET. A profuse spring bloomer of vivid scarlet. Hardy.

PINK AND VARIEGATED

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Large flesh-pink flowers, rosy tints in center. Long stems.

MARY WALLACE. Well-formed, rosy-pink with salmon base. Hardy.

MME. GREGOIRE STAECHELIN. Long stemmed pink blooms. Very hardy.

CLIMBING TALISMAN. Color of bloom same as bush Talisman.

U. S. PATENT ROSES

BLAZE. (Pat. No. 10.) Hardy everblooming climber, with the beautiful scarlet shades of Paul's Scarlet climber, but a much heavier bloomer.
(Each \$1.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.

WILL ROGERS. (Pat. No. 256.) (HT). Dark velvety maroon, very fragrant, double. Strong, vigorous plants with dark green foliage. Good cut flowers.
(Each \$1.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.

COUNTESS VANDAL. (Pat. No. 138.) Long pointed bud, upright stems. Color combination can hardly be described, pink, copper, gold, and salmon.
(Each \$1.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.

CRIMSON GLORY. (Pat. No. 105.) Perfectly formed blooms, intense vivid crimson, soft velvety sheen.
(Each \$1.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL. (Pat. No. 162.) Bright vermillion red with light tone of gold at base. Petals lighter red at center gradually toning to deep rich pink as the bloom ages.
(Each \$1.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.

GOLDEN CLIMBER. (Pat. No. 263.) The outstanding yellow climber. Vigorous, free flowering and fragrant.

(Each \$1.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Ornamental shrubs look better when planted three or more of a kind grouped together, if the size of the plot will permit. They are suitable for border planting around the walks and lawns and also the low growing varieties for foundation planting around the house and porch. To make it easier to select shrubs for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity.

"T" denotes shrubs 12 to 15 feet.

"L" denotes shrubs 8 to 12 feet.

"D" denotes shrubs 2 to 3 feet.

"M" denotes shrubs 6 to 8 feet.

"S" denotes shrubs 3 to 6 feet.

BARBERRY

JAPANESE (*Berberis Thunbergi*) (D). A very popular low hedge plant of great hardiness; flowers followed by bright red berries that remain on plant until February. Foliage small dark green, turning to brilliant colors in fall. Effective for use in edging shrubbery or in masses. Transplants 15 to 18 inches.

(Each 32c) (3 for 85c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

NEW RED-LEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY (D).

Similar in all respects to the green-leaved, but the foliage is of rich, lustrous bronzy red. It should be planted in a sunny exposure to bring out and retain its full red color. Transplants 15 to 18 inches.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

BEAUTY BUSH (2-Year, No. 1)

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS (S). Long arching branches covered with small tubular flowers of the honeysuckle type. Blooms are a beautiful pink shade. May and June. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia*) (S). A very beautiful shrub, with long graceful stems terminating in tapering panicles of rich colored flowers. Although hardy, it will freeze down in Colorado and it is best to cover the roots with leaves or manure to insure a heavier growth the next season. They will bloom from June until frost.

Dubonnet. New dark wine flowers on large, firm spikes.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Fortune (Plant patent No. 206). Pure lilac flowers with brilliant orange eye on large round sprays to 2 feet long. Good cut flowers. Deep dark green foliage.

(Each 75c) Postage, 10c.

Royal Red (Patent No. 556). A new variety producing an abundance of round sprays 18 to 24 inches long. Rich dark purple, showing almost red when displayed under artificial light. Grow 4 to 6 feet tall with deep leathery green foliage.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.49).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

COTONEASTER (*Acutifolia*) (M). Growing from 6 to 8 feet in height, this perfectly hardy shrub makes an ideal foundation or full sun plant. Has graceful arching branches, colorful fall foliage and black berries that hang on well into the winter. 2 to 3 ft. shrubs.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

DOGWOOD (2 to 3 feet)

CORNUS, Alba Siberica (M). Red stemmed. Clusters of white flowers, succeeded by fall crop of white berries; stem and branches turning to blood-red in winter.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.48).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDENTWIG, Stolonifera Lutea (M). Yellow stemmed. Clusters of white flowers, stems and branches are yellow.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.80).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

EUONYMUS

ALATAS, Winged Burning Bush (L). Small yellow flowers in June. Bark has the appearance of cork, with clean cut edges. Beautiful, intense bronze foliage in autumn.

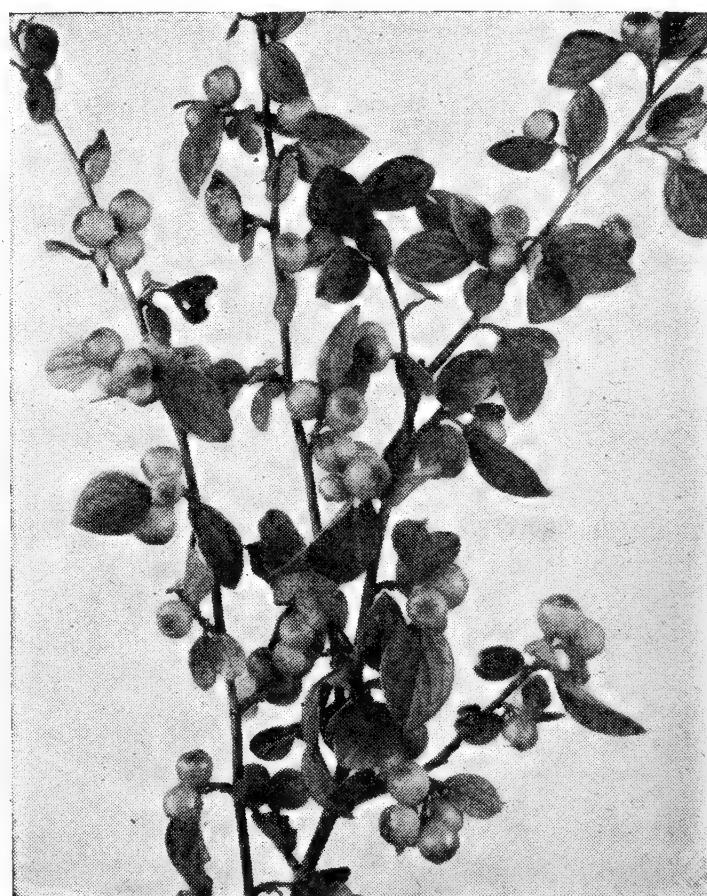
(Each \$1.19) (3 for \$2.95).

Postage: (Each 12c) (3 for 25c).

ATROPURPUREA (T). Hardy, vigorous shrub or small tree growing 12 to 15 feet. Produces an abundance of scarlet berries and very attractive bronzy foliage in the fall.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).



COTONEASTER

To Improve Your Landscape

ELDER

Although the elders are attractive in flower and fruit, they are chiefly grown for their beautiful leaves, which make admirable fillers among other shrubs. Being rather tall growing and of robust habit, their use should be confined to backgrounds, screens or tall hedges.

AMERICAN ELDER (S. canadensis) (L). Immense flat-topped cymes of white flowers in early summer, followed in August and September by luscious black fruits—the source of Mother's "Elderberry Pie." 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

CUT-LEAVED ELDER (S. canadensis acutifolia) (L). One of the best cut-leaved shrubs. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDEN ELDER (S. nigra aurea) (L). Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this European Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white in flat-topped cymes. Grows naturally 10 to 15 feet but can be pruned into neat, compact little bush. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDEN BELL

FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS (M). This splendid spring flowering shrub is one of the earliest to bloom. The golden yellow flowers burst out close to the yellow stems and are followed by glossy green foliage. Branches slightly drooping. Hardy and easy to grow. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

HONEYSUCKLE

TARTARIAN LONICERA (M). The upright honeysuckles have bright and fragrant flowers, followed by showy berries that last through the early fall. Make very desirable and attractive shrubs. Very hardy. Ultimate height 6 to 8 feet. Separate colors, white, deep rose-pink and red.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

HYDRANGEA

ABORESCENS GRANDIFLORA or HILLS OF SNOW (S). This hardy American shrub grows 4 to 6 feet high and is one of the finest of this class of plants. The blooms are of largest size, of pure snow-white and the foliage is finely finished. Blooms after all the early shrubs from June until August. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.25).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).



GOLDEN ELDER

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (S). A good one to follow Hills of Snow, blooming profusely when other flowers are falling in the fall. Blossoms open white, assuming rose and bronze tints on the sunny side and drooping gracefully of their own weight. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

HYPERICUM

AUREUM (Golden St. Johnswort). 4 ft. Hardy shrub with bright yellow flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

LILAC (Syringa) (2 to 3 feet)

HUNGARIAN (Syringa Josikaea) (M). Beautiful deep violet colored blossoms in June. Of tree-like growth with dark shiny green leaves.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.15).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

PERSIAN (Syringa Persica) (M). Has small, slightly pointed leaves, on slender, straight branches. Bright purple flowers are borne in loose panicles a little later than the common purple variety. Free blooming and very hardy.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

PURPLE (Syringa Vulgaris) (M). Lilac flowers which are of a delightful fragrance and borne in magnificent clusters in May.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.47).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

VILLOSA (M). Large panicles of violet flowers shaded a pronounced pink. Blooms in June. Very bushy.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Select and Plant SHRUBS

LILACS, Continued

FRENCH LILACS (L). Named varieties. We list the following hybrids. The letter "d" stands for double and the "s" for single flowers. They will grow from 10 to 12 feet, according to type and soil conditions. Hardy plants that grow anywhere, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers, generally the second year from planting.

Belle de Nancy (d). Rose with white center.

Chas. Joly (d). Purple.

Chas. X (s). Purplish-red.

Mme. Lemoine (d). Pure white.

Pres. Grevy (d). Light blue.

Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth (s). Darkest purple.

(Each 98c) (3 for \$2.69).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*)

CORONARIUS (L). Blooms in May, in very graceful sprays, slightly scented. Good for tall screens. Milk white flowers, in most cases, and beautiful for cutting.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

VIRGINAL (M). This variety of Mock Orange is very popular. The bush does grow moderately tall, the flowers are large, semi-double, sweetly scented. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.39).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).



ROSE OF SHARON

LEMOINEI (Lemoine Mockorange). A semi-dwarf variety growing 4 to 5 feet. Attractive foliage with racemes of small, fragrant flowers. Hardy. 2½ to 3 feet.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.55).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

PHYSOCARPUS

OPULIFOLIUS NANA (Dwarf Ninebark). Dwarf, dense growth, beautiful foliage, white flowers in May and June followed by many small red pods. Very hardy, growing 4 to 5 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ROSE OF SHARON

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*) (S). One of the best known shrubs with handsome, plain and variegated foliage. Used for screens, group and specimen planting. Large, double, rose-like flowers in bloom from August until frost. Colors red, pink, purple and white.

(Each 48c) (3 for \$1.39).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

SPIREA

All of the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will insure bloom the entire season and still avoid the monotony of repetition.

ANTHONY WATERER (D). Beautiful dark, small foliage; dense rounded growth; and large, brilliant, rosy crimson corycombs; of long blooming season. At its best in midsummer. Much used for foundation plantings and low borders. 18 to 24 in.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ARGUTA (Snowgarland) (S). A hardy spirea blooming a week to ten days earlier than the Van Houttei variety. When in bloom it is covered with pure white flowers; foliage fine and feathery. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall.

2 to 3 ft. (Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (10c each) (3 for 17c).

BILLIARDI (S). A strong grower; dull green foliage, dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Blooms during July and August and occasionally during the fall. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

FROEBELI (D). Similar to Anthony Waterer; grows a little taller; the flowers are more of a rose-pink and bloom from June until fall. On account of its purplish bronze foliage, it is extensively planted for color effect. 2 to 2½ feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

For Continuous Summer Bloom



SPIREA, VAN HOUTTEI

KOREAN SPIREA (Trichocarpa) (S). A new hardy spirea that blooms a little later than the Van Houttei. Large dome shaped clusters of pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.
(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.49).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 18c).

VAN HOUTTEI (S). This is one of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers in late spring. 2 to 3 feet.
(Each 44c) (3 for \$1.20).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 18c).
Hedging size, 18 to 24 inches.
(10 for \$2.29). Postage: (17c).

SUMAC (Rhus)

COTINUS (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree) (L). So called from the masses of filmy smoky panicles of flowers in July and August. Grows very rapidly, making a fine specimen. 2 to 3 feet.
(Each 89c).
Postage: (Each 10c).

STAGHORN SUMAC (Typhina) (L). A large shrub or tree. Furry branches, greenish flowers in June and July. Foliage turns crimson and purple in the fall. Followed by crimson berries 3 to 4 feet.
(Each 55c) (3 for \$1.45).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

FERN LEAVED (Typhina Laciniata) (L). Beautiful fernlike foliage with scarlet fruit, also known as cut leaf sumac. 3 to 4 feet.
(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB

CALYCANTHUS (Floridus) (S). The wood is fragrant with dark green foliage. Flowers are of a rare chocolate color, having an exquisite pineapple fragrance. Blooms from June throughout the season. Thrives well in a shady location. 2 to 3 feet.
(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.59).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

Special Offer

One each variety of Spirea listed pages 66 and 67, 6 Varieties, \$2.49, postage 27c.

TAMARIX

HISPIDA (Kashgar Tamarix) (L). Feathery, silvery foliage. Bright coral pink blooms during July. This variety remains in bloom longer than others and is very hardy. 2 to 3 feet.
(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.54).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

TETRANDA PURPUREA (L). Hardy shrub with purple branches and green foliage; delicate pink blooms in large panicles during July and sometimes in late August and September. 2 to 3 feet.
(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.54).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

VIBURNUM

DENTATUM (Arrowwood) (L). Large bushy shrub. Heart shaped leaves, bright green in summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The handsome creamy white flowers are followed by blue-black berries. 2 to 3 feet.
(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.48).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree) (T). Dark green foliage which stays until late fall. Single white flowers followed by red fruits changing to black. Hardy. 2 to 3 feet.
(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.55).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

OPULUS (Highbush Cranberry) (L). A tall flowering shrub bearing its balls of white flowers in great profusion during May and June. Clusters of scarlet fruit appear in the fall and stay on during the winter. 2 to 3 feet.
(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.70).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

OPULUS STERILIS (Snowball) (L). The old-fashioned snowball. Large, double, pure white flowers in May. A heavy bloomer. 2 to 3 feet.
(Each 64c) (3 for \$1.74).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

WEIGELA

EVA RATHKE (S). Red flowered Weigela. A charming new Weigela. A profusion of brilliant crimson flowers in May and June.
(Each 72c) (3 for \$1.89).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 18c).

DWARF VARIEGATED (S). An exceedingly pretty variety of dwarf, compact growth and a distinct variegation in the leaves. Pink flowers in May and June. 18 to 24 inches.
(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.48).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 18c).

ORNAMENTAL TREES

NOTE: We divide ornamental trees into two classes—those suitable for street planting, Class "A"; those suitable for lawns, Class "B". Those that can be used for either are marked "AB". For large lawns many of the "A" class are desirable; note the letter after each variety.

Many people are realizing nowadays that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive looking grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. There is an ornamental deciduous tree for almost every purpose, whether for shade, for hiding objectionable sights, or for beauty, or utility. Our list comprises all those varieties which are well adapted to our western climate. You will find many interesting trees suitable for your individual tastes.

The ornamental trees **cannot be sent by parcel post** as they are too large. Consequently we are quoting them net prices and they will be sent to you express or freight charges collect.

ASH

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN (B). Hardy tree; head dense and regular, beautiful fernlike green foliage; covered with clusters of bright red berries from August till winter. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.89).

GREEN (Lancelota). Hardy tree, good for high altitudes and dry climates. Valuable farm tree. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.19) (3 for \$2.95).

BIRCH

EUROPEAN WHITE. A hardy tree with smooth white bark and handsome foliage. Thrives well in most any soil. Very attractive and ornamental. To further insure their growing we handle birch trees balled and burlapped in moss. 5 to 6 foot trees.

(Each \$1.69).

ELM

AMERICAN (Ulmus Americana). Easily distinguished by its wide arching top, vase-like form and pendulous branchlets. Next to the oak this is the grandest and most picturesque of American trees. Yellow or brown in the fall. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.19) (3 for \$3.15).

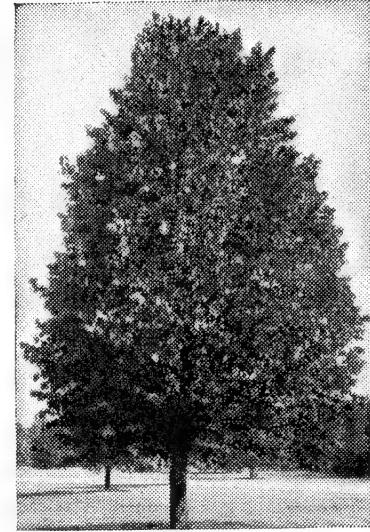
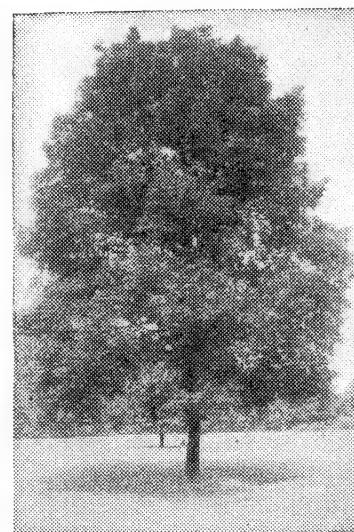
CHINESE (Pumila). The Chinese Elm has gained in favor more rapidly than any other shade tree, due to its extreme hardiness, rapid growth and ability to withstand severe drought conditions. Brought from northern China, it is well adapted to our western climate. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.25) (3 for \$3.45).

Chinese Elm Seedlings. Good, sturdy stock, 2 to 3 feet.

(Per 100, \$4.95). Postage: (45c).

(Per 1000, express or freight, \$39.00).



ASH

LINDEN

MOLINE ELM. A tall growing tree that is very fine for street and drive planting. Large leaves of a beautiful green shade. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.69) (3 for \$4.65).

LINDEN

AMERICAN, *Tilia Americana*. This tall, stately tree with its large shining leaves makes an ideal street tree. Sweetly scented yellowish-green flowers in July. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.75).

PLATYPHYLLOS, Big Leaf European Linden. Large leaves. Growing to a large, symmetrical tree, very desirable for street planting.

(Each \$2.39).

MAPLE

SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE (AB). The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons but are especially fine in spring when their gleaming red and purple contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow. 6 to 8 feet, branched.

(Each \$3.20) (3 for \$8.90).

SOFT OR SILVER MAPLE (A). A hardy, rapid growing native tree of large size. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.29) (3 for \$3.49).

SUGAR or HARD MAPLE (A). Straight spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 40 feet in height, roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close to trunk. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$2.39).

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE (AB). One of the best cut or dissected leaved trees, of rapid growth. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.79).

For Shade And Beauty

OAK

RED (Quercus Rubra). A hardy oak with beautiful foliage which turns to red in autumn. Unsurpassed for park or street planting. 5 to 6 feet. (Each \$2.39) (3 for \$6.75).

POPLAR

BOLLEANA POPLAR (AB). Similar to Lombardy in habit, but broader, with leaves glossy green above, silver beneath. 6 to 8 feet. (Each \$1.15) (3 for \$3.15).

BOLLEANA POPLAR. Strong, healthy plants, will grow rapidly. 3 to 4 feet. (Each 29c) (10 for \$2.59, postpaid) (100 for \$24.50).

CAROLINA POPLAR (A). Unexcelled for quick growth and effect. Gives an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. 6 to 8 feet. (Each 95c) (3 for \$2.60).

SILVER-LEAVED POPLAR (AB). Large growing; leaves dark green on upper side, silver underneath. 6 to 8 feet. (Each \$1.35) (3 for \$3.65).

RED BUD

CERCIS CANADENSIS. Grows 20 to 30 feet. Produces a wealth of reddish-pink flowers in early spring. Forms a broad head of glossy, heart-shaped leaves that turn pale yellow in the fall. 3 to 4 foot size.

(Each \$1.09) (3 for \$2.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 18c).

RUSSIAN OLIVE

ELAEAGNUS AUGUSTIFOLIA (AB). A very hardy and handsome tree, growing 8 to 12 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like and a rich silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by silvery fruits. Also used as shrub. 5 to 6 feet. (Each \$1.10) (3 for \$2.75).

WILLOWS

PUSSY WILLOW. A small tree with upright branches. Catkins very numerous, handsome in flower; greatly esteemed by reason of extreme earliness. 4 to 5 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.80).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH (B). One of the most elegant of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, with graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicate cut-leaved foliage make it one of the most attractive trees. It is especially ornamental. 6 to 8 feet. Balled in moss.

(Each \$2.45) (3 for \$6.50).

WEEPING WILLOW (Niobe) (B). A handsome tree, slender leaves, green above, silver beneath. The twigs and bark tinged dark red. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.25) (3 for \$3.50).

FLOWERING TREES

ALMOND FLOWERING (M). A small spring flowering tree or shrub; blooming very gaily before the leaves appear. Their growth is dwarf, bushy and compact. Slender branches completely hidden by beautiful double flowers when in bloom. Pink or white. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$1.80).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

CRAB (Flowering Malus)

BECHTELS (Double) (T). Makes a medium sized tree, perfectly hardy. Beautiful double, delicate pink blooms. Fragrant. 4 to 5 feet.

(Each \$1.69) (3 for \$4.79).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 30c).

HOPA. Red Flowering Crab (T). Of upright growth and with very attractive foliage. It grows a little taller than the Bechtels. Covered with cerise red colored flowers during April. Edible fruit, red inside and out and very good for making jellies. If not picked fruit will hang on until late autumn. Very hardy and free from disease. 5 to 6 feet.

(Each \$1.49) (3 for \$4.15).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 35c).

FLOWERING QUINCE

CYDONIA JAPONICA. Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Sometimes used for hedging. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.79).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

HAWTHORN

PAUL'S SCARLET (Oxycantha Pauli). Hardy small tree or shrub growing 12 to 15 feet in height. Covered with corycombs of brilliant scarlet flowers in May and June, followed by red berries; very showy. Rich glossy green foliage in summer, turning to beautiful autumn shades after frost. 4 to 5 foot trees.

(Each \$1.95) (3 for \$5.70).

PRUNUS (Ornamental Plums)

CISTENA (M). A small treelike shrub. The young branches are a dark purple and the leaves a lustrous crimson changing to a dark purple. Dwarf habit of growth. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each \$1.19) (3 for \$3.15).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

PADUS COMMUTATA (May Day Tree) (T). Early blooms of clear white flowers in clusters. Fruit edible. Can be grown tree or bush form. Very hardy.

(Each \$1.29)

Postage: (15c).

TOIMENTOSA (Nanking Cherry) (L). Very hardy, showy flowers. Fine flavored fruits for jams and preserving. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.79).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 18c).

TRILOBA. A hardy shrub or small tree growing 8 to 10 feet, that will do well in most any territory. Double pink flowers in May and attractive foliage. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Evergreens - - - Tree FRUITS



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

EVERGREENS

An evergreen planting gives both beauty and distinction to a yard. They will grow in most soils. We list the more popular and hardy varieties in both spreading and tall growing types. They are all handled with a ball of earth held on the roots with burlap. Upon receiving trees dig hole large enough to set ball of earth in. Level tree at proper depth, fill with earth and give good supply of water. Do not remove burlap from roots.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Blue, stiff needles, symmetrical in shape. 1½ to 3 feet.
(Per foot \$2.25) not prepaid.

COLORADO JUNIPER (Cedar). Best suited for Colorado growing. Silver-blue or green. Grows narrow, tall and compact. 1½ to 3-foot trees.
(Per foot \$2.00) not prepaid.

Add 50c per tree 4 feet and over on above for packing costs.

SPREADING JUNIPERS

CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA (Pfitzer). Broad, bushy habit, gray-green foliage. One of the best of the spreading varieties of Juniper. Balled and burlapped. 2 to 2½ feet.
(Each \$5.80).
Not mailable.

SABINA (Savin). Dense low spreading branched variety; deep green color. Balled and burlapped. 2½ to 3 feet.
(Each \$5.50).

**ALL EVERGREENS AND JUNIPERS SENT
TRANSPORTATION CHARGES COLLECT**

We are listing only the varieties that have proven a success in the West, and we know that with the proper care and attention that is due to any tree, a crop of fruit will result from any one of the many we have listed.

As soon as you receive your shipment remove the packing, sprinkle the roots and heel the bundle in moist ground. In planting, take out only a few trees or shrubs at a time and never allow them to lay exposed to the air and sun at any time. Dig the hole large enough to admit all the roots in the natural position, keeping the surface and the sub-soil separate. In filling in, sift the best soil in around the roots. When most of the soil is filled in, pour in the water to wash the soil around the roots, then pile up the remainder and tread down gently with the foot. After this the tree or shrubs should only be watered when the soil gets dry about 2 or 3 inches below the surface. A mulch around the base of the tree, 2 or 3 inches thick, is very beneficial.

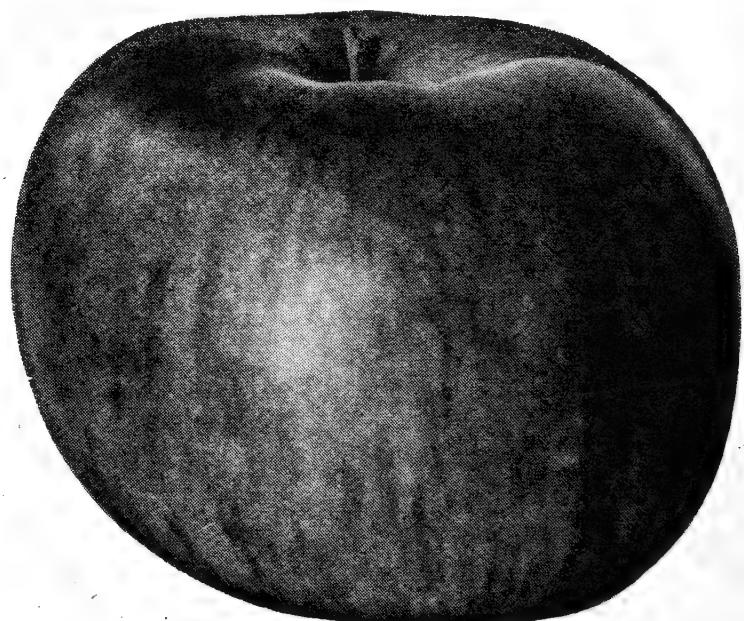
PRICES

Prices do not include prepayment or postage except where noted. For your convenience we have shown the amount of postage to allow. If it takes more than the amount stated, we pay the difference. If it takes less than the amount stated, we return the balance.

SUMMER APPLES

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; pale yellow, white fleshed, tender and sub-acid; ripens early during the summer. Very productive.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Early to ripen; pale yellow when fully ripe, of medium size, tender and good; free-growing and fruitful. Its early fruit is always welcomed.



WEALTHY

For Good Eating or Profit

AUTUMN APPLES

MAIDEN BLUSH. Medium size, round, flushed with red or creamy yellow. Very handsome. Tender flesh.

WEALTHY. The most popular early variety known; heavy producer of medium size red apples. One of the finest early eating or cooking varieties; everyone should plant Wealthy apples.

RED DUCHESS. A large sized red apple. Very juicy and a heavy yester. Ripens in late summer. One of the best for Colorado.

WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS, RED. A most wonderful apple of unusually fine flavor; originated in our western country. The fruit is large, of a brilliant dark red color; juicy, crisp and melting. Heavy cropper.

JONATHAN. The old standby—heavy producer, brilliant red, sweet and juicy; excellent keeper.

McINTOSH RED. An old reliable that does well in our western climate. Good keeper, large and hardy.

NORTHERN SPY, RED. A large, hardy variety and a good keeper. Also a good commercial apple as well as for home use. Makes good shade tree.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Larger and more prolific than the old Winesap. Rich, dark red; fine grained and juicy. Well adapted to our western soils and climate.

ROME BEAUTY. Extra large; yellow with crimson cheek; juicy, bears heavily.

CRAB APPLES

DOLGO. A very hardy and desirable crab. The fruit is a fiery red and very good for making jellies. It bears an abundance of fruit at an early age. Also can be used as an ornamental tree.

FLAME. A hardy Minnesota seedling producing dense masses of white blossoms shaded a light pink. Fruits are small, brilliantly colored. A heavy bearer.

HYSLOP. Large size, beautiful dark crimson, hangs in clusters. Fine for preserving. Very well known.

FLORENCE. Very good medium size crab originating in Minnesota. Fruit acid, carmine color, flesh yellowish and firm. Excellent for cooking and making jellies. Early bearer.



OPATA

PLUMS

The plum may not be so important as some other fruits, but it is gaining in popularity every year and has been planted extensively the past few years. As it is a native fruit it grows easily and is a great bearer and should have a place in every orchard.

GERMAN PRUNE. One of the very oldest varieties known. Fruit long, oval; medium size, color blue; flesh greenish, slightly yellow; stone small, very free; quality good.

ITALIAN PRUNE. Very well known and widely planted. Oblong shape, almost black skin and yellowish-green flesh. Freestone.

***OPATA.** A hardy Hansen hybrid, on native root. Purplish-red fruit and bears early.

SUPERIOR. Large, red fruit and very hardy. Has been tried and proven very successful in Colorado. A good plum for both canning and eating fresh. Can furnish 11/16 size only.

UNDERWOOD. Large red fruit, very small pit, hardy and fine flavor. Ripening latter part of July. Freestone.

***WANETA.** This wonderful large plum of Professor Hansen's production is the most delicious of all plums. It is hardy and very prolific, fruit of largest size, deep red color and a delicious flavor.

BLUE DAMSON. An old favorite and well known. Fine for preserves. Hardy, heavy bearer. Free stone. Available in 11/16 size only.

RED JUNE. Large, early bearer. Wonderful flavor, medium size pit. Hardy and productive. Available in 11/16 size only.

*On native roots.

PRICES OF APPLES AND CRAB APPLES—ALL VARIETIES

Postage

Size, 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:			
1 tree	\$.95	\$.17	
3 trees	2.70	.30	

Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up.

NOT MAILABLE account size:

1 tree	\$1.25
3 trees	3.45

PRICES OF PLUMS ALL VARIETIES

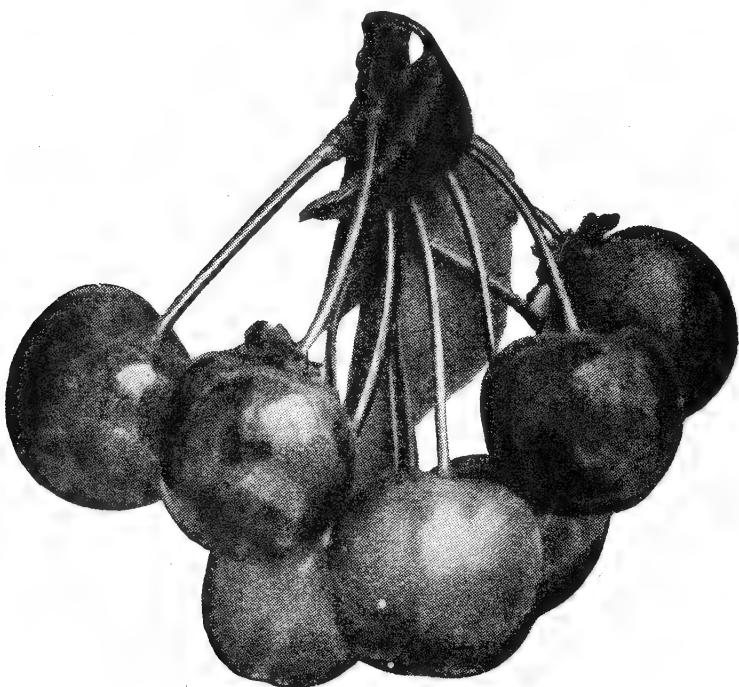
Postage

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:			
1 tree	\$1.39	\$.17	
3 trees	3.90	.30	

Size, 11/16 in. caliper, NOT MAILABLE account size:

1 tree	\$1.79
3 trees	5.15

FRUITS--for Home or Orchard



EARLY RICHMOND

CHERRIES

More satisfaction can be had from Cherry trees than any other trees. They are a beautiful sight from blossom to fruit and very seldom fail to produce; every farm, garden or ranch should have cherries. They do not demand much attention.

SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND (Pie Cherry). A reliable old standard, with bright red fruit of medium size, very productive.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy and rich. Tree is dwarf midseason.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Larger and finer than the Richmond and one of the finest flavored cherries in this class; valuable for canning and preserving.

OSTHEIMER. A perfectly hardy, late blooming, immensely productive variety. Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe; juicy and rich.

WRAGG. Very hardy, vigorous and productive, medium dark purple, fine quality. Usually a sure cropper.

PRICES OF SOUR CHERRIES ALL VARIETIES

	Postage
Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:	
1 tree	\$.17
3 trees .....	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up,	
NOT MAILABLE:	
1 tree	\$1.75
3 trees	4.95

SWEET CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, black; sweet and juicy. Bears in June.

BING. One of the largest of the sweet cherries. Flesh firm and juicy. Tree is a strong grower and producer. July bearer.

PRICES OF SWEET CHERRIES ALL VARIETIES

Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up,

NOT MAILABLE:

1 tree	\$1.95
3 trees	5.70

HANSEN'S BUSH CHERRY. A very useful as well as ornamental shrub. A mass of white flowers in the early spring, followed by fruits, cherry-flavored but plum shaped. Foliage quite decorative in the fall, turning to red and bronze.

2 to 3 feet (Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

APRICOTS

We offer the following varieties of apricots. They are recent but proven introductions. They are both drouth resistant and extremely hardy.

Chinese	9/16 size only.....	Each \$1.69
Superba	9/16 size only.....	Each 1.69
		3 for \$4.80

Not Mailable Except by Severe Pruning.

PEARS

BARTLETT. Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored; bears early and abundantly.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, red cheeked and beautiful, of excellent quality, hardy and productive. Very popular in the West. Ripens September and October.

KIEFFER. Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping qualities make it very desirable. Ripens October and November.

PRICES OF PEARS ALL VARIETIES

	Postage
Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:	
1 tree	\$1.39
3 trees	3.90
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up,	
NOT MAILABLE account size:	
1 tree	\$1.65
3 trees	4.59

BUSH FRUITS and BERRIES

GOOSEBERRIES

(2-year, No. 1)

The Gooseberry differs little from the Currant in its requirements as to soil and general care. The plant is hardy, a vigorous grower, and free from mildew in our climate.

DOWNING. A large and handsome pale green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. The bush is robust and seldom mildews. An excellent sort for family use and quite profitable for the market.

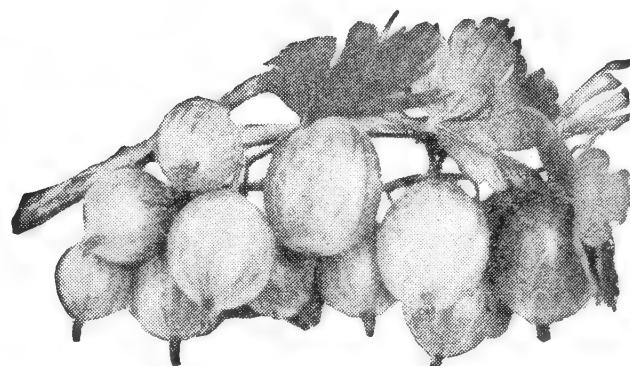
HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort. Of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth, not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red, tender and good.

JOSSELYN. Large size, smooth, prolific, hardy and best quality. Least susceptible to mildew, both leaves and fruit. A wonderful cropper.

OREGON CHAMPION. Berries large, brownish red color, very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush a strong grower, healthy and a very prolific bearer. Fine for market.

GOOSEBERRY PRICES

	Each	10	25
All Varieties	\$.45	\$3.90	\$8.75
Add Postage .....	.07	.12	.23



DOWNING

FAY'S PROLIFIC. As its name implies this variety is very productive, bunches and berries being very large. Excellent quality and easily picked. Very hardy.

LONDON MARKET. Bush vigorous, upright with perfect foliage. Fruit is large in berries and clusters, dark red and an enormous cropper. Fine for market and table use.

PERFECTION. Beautiful bright red fruit, larger than Fay, holding its size to end of bunch; easy to pick; a superior bearer, less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation.

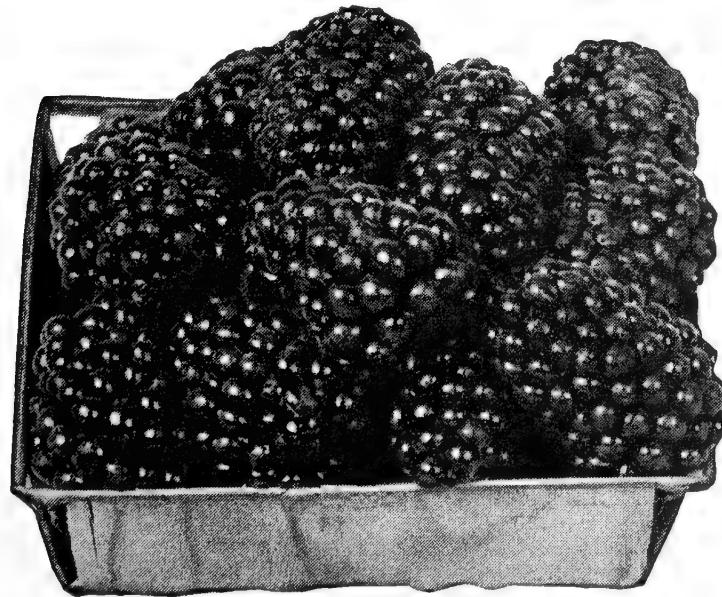
WILDER. One of the strongest and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, attractive dark red color, and even when dead ripe, they hang on bushes in fine condition for handling until very late. A valuable market variety.

CURRANTS

(2-year, No. 1)

The Currant is an indispensable garden fruit for the table and is a money-maker as well. It grows and bears easily in any kind of soil with very little care, but if properly cared for it will bring greater returns in money.

CHERRY. Very large berries on short clusters; a robust, faithful sort.



BOYSENBERRIES

CURRENT PRICES

	Each	10	25
All Varieties	\$.45	\$3.90	\$8.75
Add Postage .....	.07	.12	.23

REGULAR BOYSENBERRY

The BOYSENBERRY is a new variety produced by crossing blackberries, raspberries and loganberries. Seeds are few and soft. From our past experience with this berry we find it to be very hardy and a vigorous grower, but should be protected by a covering of straw, leaves or dirt during the winter in northern climates. The fruiting season lasts longer than the other vine berries and they will bear heavily the second year. Should be planted about six feet apart.

(Each 20c) (5 for 85c) (25 for \$4.00).
Postage: (Each 7c) (5 for 12c) (25 for 20c).

THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY. Same as Boysenberry but no thorns.

(Each 25c) (5 for \$1.15) (10 for \$2.20).
Postage: (Each 7c) (5 for 12c) (10 for 15c).

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Blackberries, Raspberries and Dewberries are very profitable fruits for the home and market. They are all of delicious flavor and can be used for the table in many ways. Their canes should be protected during winter.

BLACK RASPBERRY PLANTS

CUMBERLAND. It is of wonderful productiveness; producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is large, far surpassing any other variety. Few seeds, fine flavor.

NEW LOGANBERRY. A fine new variety. Fruits are large, jet black, tasty and sweet. Matures a few days before Cumberland. Hardy, drought resistant plants.

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

CUTHBERT. A strong grower and very productive, large, bright red, fruit firm, of very fine quality. Season medium to late; a good one for market or home use. Is doing well everywhere.

LATHAM. This berry is the leading berry wherever raspberries can be grown. High quality, large, hardy, better shipper than many other varieties. Good color. One account of its good qualities, it is now planted more extensively than any other red raspberry.

CHIEF. A bright red "no crumbling," good shipper, and of delicious taste. Supplements Latham by ripening ten days earlier. A new Minnesota product.

✓ **COLUMBIAN.** Very large, purplish color. Somewhat soft; of rich flavor and fine for canning. Bush vigorous and a dandy cropper.

EVERBEARING RASPBERRY PLANTS

INDIAN SUMMER. A superior type of raspberry that bears a beautiful red fruit of wonderful flavor. More prolific and a larger berry. Canes are large and grow rapidly, bearing early and throughout the summer.

ST. REGIS. Berries bright crimson, of large size, fine and meaty, with a rich, luscious, true raspberry flavor. It is wonderfully prolific, the fruit beginning to ripen with the earliest and continuing well into October. The canes are stocky, of strong growth, with an abundance of dark green feathery foliage.

PRICES ON ALL RASPBERRY PLANTS

Quantity	5	10	25
All Varieties	\$.75	\$1.25	\$2.95
Add Postage .....	.10	.15	.20

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA. In size and quality this low growing or trailing blackberry equals any of the upright sorts. Its berries ripen before raspberries are gone, are large, sweet, soft and luscious throughout, with no hard core. The vine is perfectly hardy, healthy and exceedingly fruitful, with large, showy blossoms. May be grown over walls, trellises or rocky slopes, where there is no room for other berries.

BLACKBERRIES

ALFRED. A new variety which is very hardy and a heavy bearer. Berries are large, up to 1½ inches long, almost coreless and a wonderful flavor. Will stand below zero weather. Ripens about a week earlier than Eldorado.

EARLY HARVEST. Its earliness, combined with good shipping qualities, makes it a very profitable variety. The fruit is of medium size, firm and attractive in appearance. Dwarf and compact grower.

ELDORADO. Of late introduction, being vigorous and hardy in most localities. The berries are large, coal black, flavor sweet and melting and have no hard core. Very firm and therefore an excellent market variety.

SNYDER. Berries of medium size, sweet, melting. Very hardy and wonderfully productive. Valuable for cold climates as it leads where hardiness is a consideration. Early.

PRICES ON BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Quantity	5	10	25
All Varieties	\$.59	\$.95	\$2.20
Add Postage .....	.10	.15	.20



NEW LOGANBERRY

STRAWBERRIES

CULTURE: A good many people overlook the Strawberry, thinking the plants demand too much care, but this is not true. Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. For field culture set in rows three feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden, 15 inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. The ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter, a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother plants, and remove covering before growth starts in the spring.

STANDARD VARIETIES

AROMA. A large, bright scarlet berry of a roundish conical shape. Not quite as large as the Fremont Williams. It is very productive, a fine canning and shipping variety.

CATSKILL. A new variety that has been tried in the Denver territory and found to be very good. A prolific bearer of large, firm berries, rich red color and fine flavor.

PRICES

Not Postpaid

	25	100	500	1000
	Plants	Plants	Plants	Plants
Gem	\$.80	\$2.95	\$13.50	\$22.50
Standard				
Varieties .....	.70	2.50	11.50	21.50
Include postage	.10	.17	.38	.78

In setting strawberry plants, place them on the upper side of a ditch and as near the same depth as they were growing before being taken up for transplanting. Be sure not to bury the crown and also not to plant with the crown exposed.

GEM. This everbearing strawberry has proven to be the best all purpose berry for the western territory. In fact they are so popular we have discontinued other varieties of everbearing strawberries in favor of the Gem. It has a very good flavor, dark red and firm. Fruits are large, tender and juicy. It does not have the light colored, solid core found in some everbearing types. Very prolific in the production of plants which have dark green foliage. Hardy and a good commercial as well as a good home garden berry.

HARDY GRAPE VINES

Everyone should plant Grapes in the home garden. Grapes are easy to grow and do well in any ordinary soil. They can be trained over frames, trellises or doorways and are ornamental as well as practical. Make your own grape juice, etc.

AGAWAM (Red). Vine very hardy and robust. Fruits large dark red and sweet. Thin skin and a midseason bearer.

BETA. It is a cross between tame and wild. Hardy, prolific and fine for cooking and jelly. Color similar to Concord.

CONCORD (Black). The fine old market leader, with large, handsome clusters of big, luscious grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country.

CONCORD SEEDLESS. 2 year No. 2. Rich blue black color. Fine flavor and heavy bearer as original Concord, but seedless. Hardy.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black). The most reliable early variety. Is of medium bunch, large berries, black, ripens fully two weeks earlier than Concord.

NIAGARA (White). An extra early variety. Skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, quality superb. Bunch and berry medium size. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive.

PORTLAND. A white grape that is hardy and of very good flavor. Skin medium, few seeds and a heavy producer. One of the best whites.

PRICES ON GRAPE VINES

	Add Postage		
	Each	10	25
Concord	\$.29	\$2.70	\$6.25
Concord Seedless	1.19	9.50	
All Other			
Varieties .....	.35	3.25	7.50
Postage .....	.07	.20	.40
			14.50 .60

CLEANED
TESTED



ALFALFA

FIELD
SEEDS

Alfalfa is more nearly a perfect forage crop than any other crop grown in this country. No other forage crop cultivated in the United States is utilized more successfully in so many ways as alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*). The translation of the name, which is of Arabic origin, means "the best fodder." Sow in spring and fall in firm seed bed at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

REGISTERED ALFALFA

is produced under state supervision and is state tagged and sealed. Tests are made by the state seed laboratory. The seed is graded Blue Tag or Yellow Tag as the tests determine. Those who wish to grow seed for registration must plant Blue Tag seed. Registered seed of the following varieties can usually be obtained.

GRIMM ALFALFA. This variety is probably the earliest and best known of the pedigreed varieties.

Introduced to Minnesota years ago by Wendelin Grimm. It has proven ability to withstand drouth and winter-killing and these fine qualities have been increased by continuous selection. It is a worthy variety for the inter-mountain area.

BALTIC ALFALFA. Seed of this hardy variety, grown in Colorado, is known as Colorado Baltic and Meeker Baltic. Introduced from Europe and propagated at Baltic, South Dakota for a period of years, afterwards brought to Meeker, Colorado, where it has consistently withstood drought and extreme cold for many years. It produces high yields of forage.

COSSACK ALFALFA was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture into this country in 1907, from Russia. The flowers show a higher percentage of variegation than Grimm. Experiments show that it compares favorably with Grimm but is not considered superior.

LADAK ALFALFA. A recent introduction with promise of resistance to wilt. It is hardy and produces a heavy first cutting, recovers slowly after cutting, but again makes rapid growth.

NON-REGISTERED ALFALFA

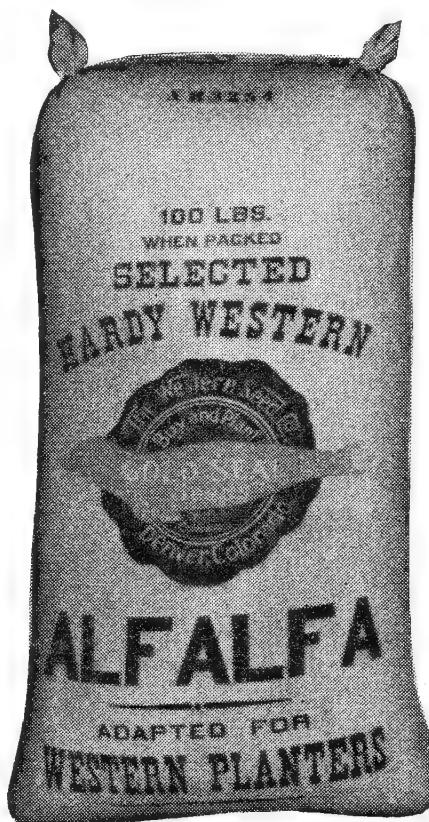
Seed is not registered unless the state official tag is attached and sealed and the seal unbroken. Common Alfalfa is not registered. There are also many fields of the named varieties of Alfalfa that are not registered. When the records are clear and reliable as to variety, we offer such seed as Grimm, Baltic, Cossack or Ladak type Alfalfa seed, non-registered. This seed is cleaned, tested and graded by us, the same way as common.

KNOWN ORIGIN

We keep a certificate of the locality where each lot of non-registered Alfalfa seed is grown.

PRICES

As prices on Alfalfa seed cannot be determined when catalogue is printed, they will be issued later or furnished on request.



is the name applied to the purple flowered, smooth strains of alfalfa. We are usually able to supply such seed grown from Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana and New Mexico; from northern latitudes, high elevations and dry lands. As a safeguard to buyers, we have adopted certain grade standards that have been scrupulously maintained for so long, they are now generally recognized as dependable. Gold Seal and Gold Bee grades of

Alfalfa seed are packed in branded bags. All seed is tested for purity and germination and tag showing the analysis is attached to each bag.

GOLD SEAL GRADE. Alfalfa seed 99.50 or better pure, good color, free of noxious weeds, is packed in 100-pound bags, branded with the Gold Seal emblem as illustrated to the left.

GOLD BEE GRADE. Alfalfa seed 98.50 or better pure, not quite as bright or plump as the Gold Seal Grade, is packed in 100-pound bags, branded with the Gold Bee emblem. The seed has good value.

ARGENTINE. Alfalfa Seed from the Argentine will be available this season if shipping space can be secured and ships come through safely. Arrangements have been made to import a considerable quantity. It will be stained 10% orange-red as required by regulation. Purity will run about 99% and minimum germination 85%.

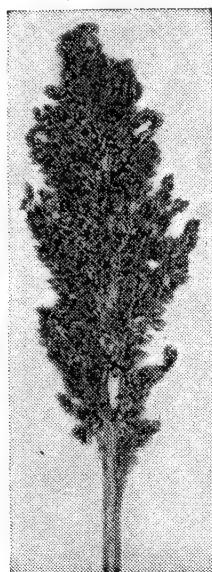
Many favorable reports have been received from planters in the Rocky Mountain area on the results from Argentine Alfalfa Seed. It has proven quite satisfactory for short term rotation and in many instances for permanent fields. It will cost less than domestic seed, supply of which will be short.

BROME-ALFALFA MIXTURE

A mixture of Brome Grass and Alfalfa will make excellent hay and pasture. The danger of bloat is reduced by the Brome Grass. They do well together. 12 pounds of Brome and 5 pounds of Alfalfa seed per acre is recommended.

INOCULATE ALFALFA

Inoculation of Alfalfa Seed brings better stands or "catch," healthier and more tender plants. This makes greater soil improvement and increased yields of richer protein hay and forage. Use Nitragin inoculation. Page 91.



Sorghums have proven that they "can take it." They adapt themselves to sandy soils and are drought and grasshopper resistant. Their principal use is for fodder, but they are also grown for grain and seed.

Plant 4 to 6 pounds per acre on dry land and 8 pounds on irrigated land; when drilled or broadcast, 50 to 60 pounds are required. The most successful practice for the production of sorghums on dry land is fall listing followed by light harrowing in the spring before the planting date to control weeds. Plantings should be made in the old listed furrows. Planting should be delayed until the soil is warm enough to insure good germination. In general, sorghums should be planted during the latter part of May or early in June, which is about a week later than the normal time for planting corn. The germination of sorghums is commonly not high and no untested seed should be planted. Sorghum seeds are particularly susceptible to destruction by soil organisms known as fungi. An excellent insurance against poor stands for this cause is to treat the seed with a mercury dust compound which will also control smut. For information see page 90. The stalks of sweet sorghums contain sweet juices, are very leafy and are generally grown for hay and fodder. The stalks of the grain sorghums are dry and pithy and they are grown for grain. They are non-saccharine.

SWEET SORGHUMS

ATLAS SORGO is a large, long-season forage sorghum developed at the Hays, Kansas, Experiment Station. It is quite drought resistant and produces big yields under favorable conditions. Being very leafy, it is used to a considerable extent for the production of silage in Kansas, eastern Colorado and Arkansas valley.

AMBER CANE, maturing in 80 to 100 days, is the favorite in many sections because it is the earliest. Usually slightly mixed black and red, or red and black.

IMPROVED COES SORGO is a white seeded, semi-sweet dual purpose crop. The five stemmed, leafy stalk and the seed are very palatable. Seed threshes free from the hull.

LEOTI RED CANE produces a semi-compact reddish head that droops slightly at the tip when ripe. The stalk is sweet, juicy and leafy. Matures at about the average fall frost date when planted June 1st to June 6th.

ORANGE CANE, maturing in 100 to 110 days, has higher sugar content and produces more fodder than black and red. There are two varieties in common use—Red Orange and Sourless Orange or African Millet.

RED TOP, SUMAC OR REDHEAD CANE, matures 115 to 125 days, and is very popular where good forage is required. It is very leafy, sweet and has high feeding value. Seed threshes free from the hull.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE, GOOSENECK, HONEY DRIP and SUGAR DRIP are large, leafy, sweet varieties producing good forage when the season is long enough for them to mature. Also used to some extent for sorgo 'lasses.

SUDAN GRASS

This is an annual, non-saccharine sorghum. The straw is very palatable, and under favorable conditions, two cuttings of hay may be obtained. It can be pastured to good advantage. Plant as soon as the ground is warm or at any time during the summer so long as 70 to 80 days intervene before the first expected frost. Seeded in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, 2 to 3 pounds per acre are sufficient;

in rows 18 to 24 inches, 4 to 6 pounds; when drilled or broadcast, 16 to 24 pounds.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR, maturing 115 to 140 days, grows 5 to 6 feet tall. Stalks are dry, pithy and slightly acid, with 12 to 16 leaves. Grain is white and makes good poultry feed.

CHEYENNE SWEET STALK KAFIR is an early maturing white Kafir growing on a sweet stalk. It is a dual purpose crop providing good grain and palatable fodder.

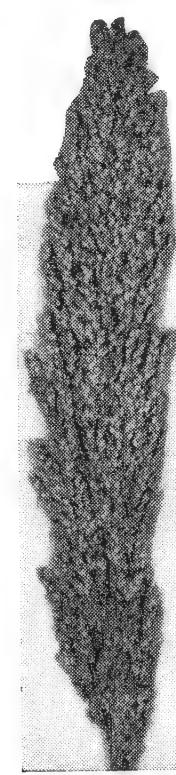
HEGARI is a grain sorghum resembling Kafir and Atlas Sorgo. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall and matures in 120 days. Makes an excellent grain crop and fodder that is relished by stock. Seeds are chalky white. Stalks fairly sweet. Leaves broad, long and numerous.

HIGHLAND KAFIR is a white seeded dual purpose crop, producing grain of good feeding value and juicy, leafy, fine stemmed stalks with narrow leaves. It is similar to Improved Coes Sorgo, but produces a more sprangled head. Plant before June 10th.

MILO MAIZE stalks are stout, pithy and scantily supplied with leaves. Milos make poor silage, but the grain has a high feeding value.

DWARF YELLOW MILO, BEAVER, SOONER, WHEATLAND and KALO are the most popular types.

BROOM CORN is grown for the heads or brush. Stalks are dry and pithy. Plant about June 1st in rows 3½ feet apart, using 8 pounds per acre. Scarborough Dwarf is a well recognized variety.



CROP INSURANCE

All sorghum seed should be treated just before planting with Ceresan, 2% Ceresan or Coppercarb.

PRICES

Prices on field seeds cannot be determined when catalogue is printed. They will be issued later, or furnished to interested parties on request.

Millets

FIELD SEEDS

The many varieties of Millets serve well for hay, forage, and grain crops. They afford a quick, luxuriant crop of hay of good feeding value without cultivation. On account of their quick luxuriant growth, they aid in checking weeds and are of value for this purpose on irrigated lands. As millets can be planted late in July, they are used extensively for emergency crops. As a smut preventive soak millet seed in formaldehyde solution for two hours, using one pint of formaldehyde to 45 gallons of water. Sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and in rows 12 to 16 inches apart.

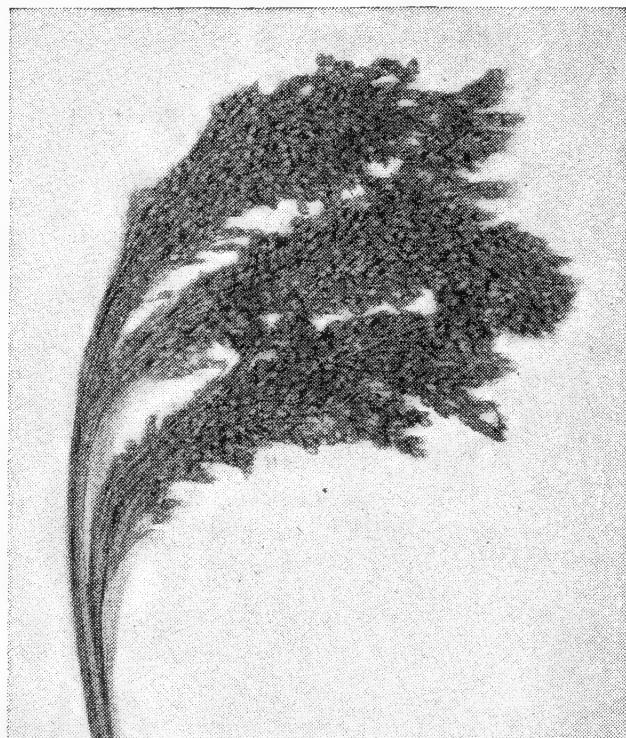
HOG MILLET is the Proso or Common Millet of the old world. It is also known as Broom Corn Millet, Manitoba and Dakota Millet. When forage or hay is desired the crop should be cut early. The seed has a slightly higher feeding value than oats and is used extensively in mixed feeds. Of the Hog Millets, Red Turghai, Early Fortune and Yellow Manitoba are the best adapted varieties.

BIG GERMAN MILLET has long heads crowded full with myriad seeds; small stems, luscious and highly palatable, clustered thick with fine narrow leaves. This is a very valuable variety for hay and forage, for general feeding, for milk production.

WHITE WONDER MILLET is early and productive. Heads are from 8 to 18 inches long. The foliage is heavy; the leaves broad but the fodder cures readily. The seed contains a low percentage of fiber, is therefore very fattening and makes good feed.

SIBERIAN or Red RUSSIAN MILLET is a very fine, early, extremely hardy, drought-resistant variety. Produces big. Forage is quite palatable. Seed has high feeding value.

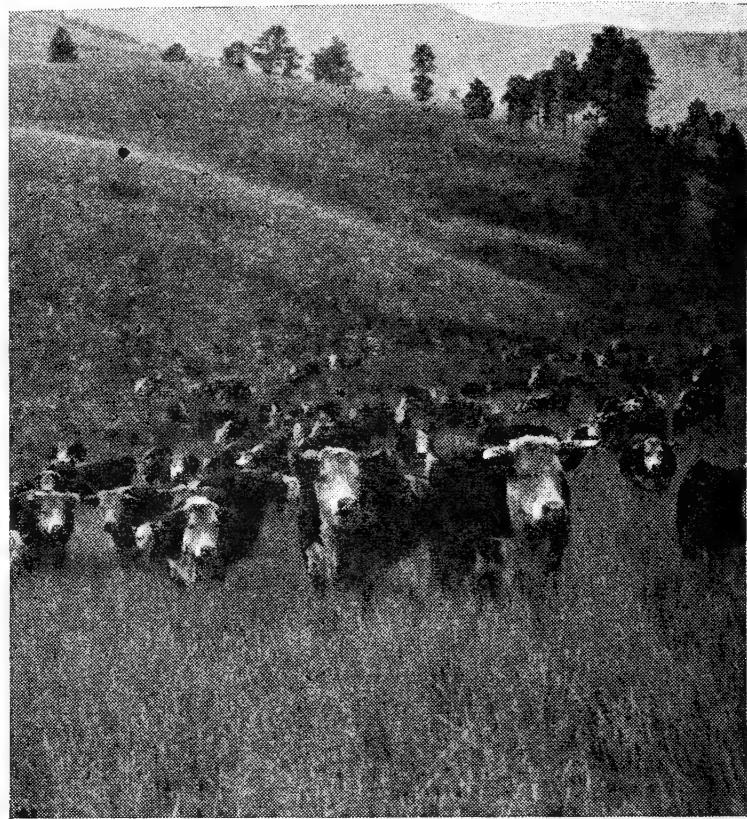
Special Quantity Field Seed Price List will be issued later.



Hog Millet

Grasses

GRASSES do more towards conserving soils than any other crop because they tend to bind the soil and remove very little fertility.



Western Wheat Grass

BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*) is also known as Hungarian brome, smooth brome, awnless brome, Russian brome, and Austrian brome. It is a sod former. Roots penetrate 5 to 6 feet into the soil. This makes it possible for Brome Grass to withstand drought conditions, close grazing, and trampling to a remarkable extent. It resists severe winters and is tolerant of considerable alkali, enduring up to 1 per cent white alkali. It is usually sown in the spring on well prepared land at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. The yield of hay the first year is small, good the second, and best the third. By loosening the soil the yield will be increased. It is palatable. It starts growth early in the spring and remains tender and succulent late in the fall.

CRESTED WHEATGRASS (*Agropyron cristatum*) is a long-lived perennial bunch grass, closely related botanically to Slender Wheatgrass and Western Wheatgrass. The stems are fine and leaves medium abundant. It has the ability to grow at low temperatures and starts growing earlier than most grasses; also it continues to grow later in the fall. It is well adapted to the northern Great Plains, and is suitable for hay and pasture.

WESTERN WHEAT GRASS (*Agropyron Smithii*) or Bluestem, is a long-lived perennial widely adapted. Tolerant of drought and a certain amount of alkali. It grows rather slowly, requiring two to three years from time of planting for seeds to mature. Western Wheat Grass produces excellent forage for grazing and hay. It is palatable.

Bulletin on grasses furnished on request.

CLEANED
TESTED

GRASSES

Hay and Pasture

FIELD
SEEDS



A Fine Field of Crested Wheatgrass

MEADOW FESCUE, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*)

is one of the most used grasses for hay and for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in low valleys rich in organic matter, and does not thrive on warm, dry land. It reaches its full development the second and third years. It grows quickly after being mown. The forage, either green or dried, is much relished by cattle and is very nourishing. It can be recommended for lawns where Kentucky Blue Grass would fail. Sown in the lawn, use 2 pounds to 100 square feet.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*) is a very early and valuable grass for pasture and hay and affords more than one cutting per season. However, when only one crop is cut the undergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture until late in the fall. It will withstand some drought and is hardy. Well suited for shady places such as orchards and groves. It grows in tufts and is satisfactory for sowing with red clover, alfalfa and other grasses.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*). Timothy is the most popular grass for hay and pasture purposes. It is easy to sow; does not require much seed per acre; starts growing quickly. It has a high feeding value when cut at the proper time. The average yield of timothy is 2 to 3 tons of hay per acre. It is not a dry land crop.

TALL SLENDER WHEATGRASS (*Agropyron tenerum*) is also called Western Ryegrass and McIver's Ryegrass. It grows in tall, erect bunches which sometimes cover a space one foot in diameter. It is perennial and very resistant to drought and cold. Has ability to grow in alkali land and is very palatable and nutritious to cattle and horses. The ordinary yield of hay is 1½ to 2 tons per acre. It may be sown alone or in pasture mixtures and is well adapted for planting in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Idaho.

Special Quantity Field Seed Price List will be issued later.

ALSIKE and **TIMOTHY** mixed make a hay crop much richer in feeding value than timothy alone. Timothy ranks high as a hay and pasture grass but its value is enhanced when alsike is mixed with it. Alsike is one of the best clovers for hay; it is fine and very leafy.

MIXTURE FOR ALKALINE LANDS. Experiments conducted under supervision of the Department of Botany of the Colorado Agricultural College have shown that the following mixture gives fine results on lands infested with alkali:

	Pounds
Yellow Sweet Clover (<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>)	6
Slender Wheatgrass (<i>Agropyrum tenerum</i>)	8
Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass	6
Brome Grass or <i>Bromus inermis</i>	6
Red Top	4

MORTON'S PASTURE MIXTURE. The Colorado College recommends the following ratio for a well-balanced permanent pasture mixture and gives these quantities as the proper amounts to sow per acre, reseeding the clover every two years:

	Pounds
Orchard Grass	15
Brome Grass or <i>Bromus inermis</i>	15
Meadow Fescue	10
Timothy	6
Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover	4

BLUE GRAMA GRASS from the plains and prairies is undoubtedly one of the most valuable forage grasses of the Great Plains and Southwest. Herbage is eaten closely by all classes of livestock either when green, when made into hay or when cured on the ground. Its chief advantages are its high palatability and high nutrient qualities, both when dry and green. Will stand extreme drought. Thrives at altitudes between 4000 and 8500 feet.

BUFFALO GRASS (*Buchloe dactyloides*) is a native grass of the plains and is a low growing perennial that spreads by surface runners. It withstands trampling, severe usage and grazing better than any other native short grass.

REDTOP GRASS (*Agrostis alba*) is commonly used for hay, meadows, pastures and lawns.



Mammoth Red Clover

Clovers, being leguminous crops, are soil builders, and are very useful for the farm or ranch. They are used for mixtures of hay and pasture as well as sown alone.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus officinalis). Like White Blossom Sweet Clover this will grow on almost any kind of soil. It is semi-dwarf in habit, very drought-resistant, and is very desirable for forage, hay, and pasture. *Melilotus officinalis* is a biennial.

Prices: (lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.20) (10 lbs. \$2.10) not postpaid.

TALL SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus alba), also known as Bokhara Clover. It is a hardy biennial plant that will grow in all climates and with little regard to the character of the soil. Withstands extreme heat and cold, is quite drought-resistant, and will tolerate alkali. White Blossom Sweet Clover has value as a forage crop and hay crop and is very efficient as a soilage crop, and should be given consideration in crop rotations.

Prices: (lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.20) (10 lbs. \$2.10) not postpaid.

LADINO CLOVER (Trifolium repens latum) is a giant white variety—a perennial of the creeping type and is not badly affected by freezing and thawing. It has good carrying capacity and is therefore desirable for pasture, doing well in mixtures with tall growing grasses. The seed is small and must be planted shallow in a firm seed bed and may be sown either in the spring or fall. The growing season seems to be nine months. It is not subject to alfalfa diseases and is considered hardy up to 5,280 feet.

Four to six pounds per acre is generally sufficient.

Price: (lb. \$2.65) not postpaid.

SPECIALLY PREPARED BULLETINS on most of the clovers available on request.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER (Trifolium pratense) is sown at rate of 15 pounds per acre and may be seeded any time from April to October. Makes good hay and pasture and is adapted for planting with numerous grasses when either hay or pasture is desired.

Prices: (lb. 46c) (10 lbs. \$4.50) not postpaid.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER is especially valuable for light, sandy soil for fertilizing purposes. It grows more luxuriously than Medium Red in the same length of time but only affords one cutting. It does make excellent grazing and good hay if cut when young, but if left too long it then becomes thick and woody. Sow 8 to 10 pounds of seed to the acre.

Prices: (lb. 46c) (10 lbs. \$4.50) not postpaid.

ALSIKE CLOVER (Trifolium hybridum) is undoubtedly the best high altitude clover for hay, being planted extensively throughout the Rocky Mountain regions at high altitude, where alfalfa winterkills. The stems are thin, bearing a thick growth of leaves. It is a valuable forage crop sown alone or with timothy.

Prices: (lb. 45c) (10 lbs. \$4.30) not postpaid.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER (Trifolium fragiferum) is a most important crop for converting seepy, alkaline soils into income-producing pasture. It is one of the best pasturage plants for the conditions under which it thrives but is not a hay plant. It is a perennial and may be propagated from seed or by its creeping stems or runners. Grows very dense, spreads rapidly and tends to crowd out all other forms of vegetation. Strawberry Clover likes "wet feet." It has been found making good growth with most of the vegetative parts submerged in water. Rate of seeding varies from 2 to 6 pounds per acre.

Clover Seeds in 100-pound quantities or over will be priced on Special Field Seed Price List.





GOLD SEAL LAWN MIXTURE

is an efficient mixture of pure and clean seeds. It contains only high grade grasses suitable for the purpose of making a beautiful, durable and lasting lawn.

It germinates quickly, roots

deeply, withstands extreme heat and severe cold. Makes a beautiful, rich green lawn. **Gold Seal Lawn Grass Bulletin mailed on request.**

Prices: (lb. 50c) (3 lbs. \$1.45) (5 lbs. \$2.25) (25 lbs. \$9.00) not postpaid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*) is the most desirable grass for a beautiful lawn. The leaves are narrow and deep green in color. It forms a close turf, is slightly creeping and quite hardy. It is recommended alone or in mixtures for lawn purposes.

Prices: (lb. 50c) (3 lbs. \$1.45) (5 lbs. \$2.25) (25 lbs. \$9.00) not postpaid.

REDTOP (*Agrostis palustris* or *Agrostis alba*)

belongs to the bent family. It grows rapidly and often thrives where Blue Grass fails. It does not compete with Blue Grass but supplements it; thriving in lime-poor and wet soils where Blue Grass is not at its best. It is useful in restraining the growth of weeds.

Prices: (lb. 30c) (5 lbs. \$1.35) not postpaid.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)

That is a small, close growing, dwarf clover, used extensively in making lawns. It is a rapid grower of spreading habits and can be cut very close to the ground without injury to the plant. It starts regrowing at once after cutting. Very useful in lawn mixtures.

Prices: (lb. \$1.35) (5 lbs. \$6.50) not postpaid.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

is a quick growing annual, which does not have root-stalks nor stolons and does not form a compact sod. It affords a quick covering and is helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

Prices: (lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.20) not postpaid.

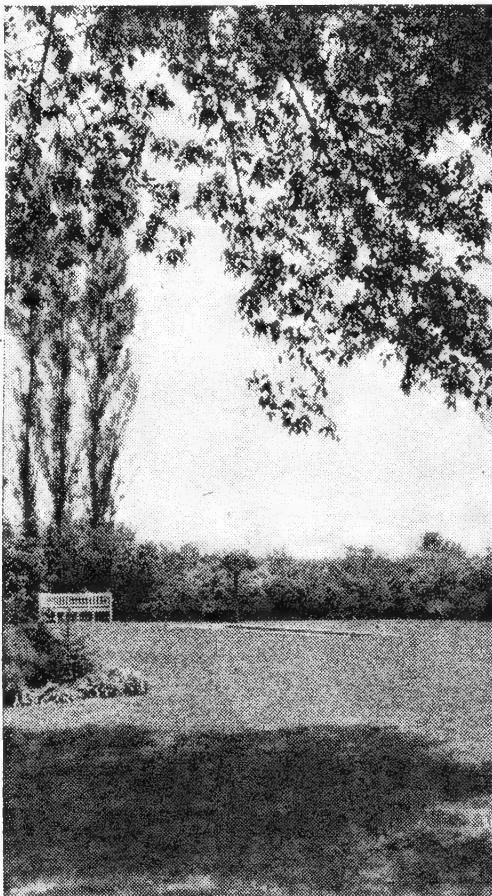
PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*)

is a tufted, short-lived perennial. It does not form root-stalks or stolons and does not form a compact sod. It grows rapidly, making a quick covering and is used in lawn grass mixtures with Kentucky Blue Grass and Red Top.

Prices: (lb. 40c) (5 lbs. \$1.75) not postpaid.

HORTICULTURAL MOSS

A granulated fibrous material useful as a mulch and soil rejuvenator. Tends to loosen hard soil, holds moisture, odorless, has no plant food value. See page 90.



BENT GRASSES

Bent grasses are used extensively for golf greens on account of the heavy mass of thick-leaved grass which they produce. This growth materially aids in choking out weeds. They do not always give the same degree of satisfaction on lawns because private lawns do not always get sufficient and proper care.

ASTORIA BENT (*Agrostis stolonifera compacta*)

has very pleasing green color with blades of fine texture. It produces stolons or creeping runners lightly above and heavily below the surface. It is produced on dry hill lands and not on moist lowlands and is therefore capable of withstanding dry conditions. It is a good grass for lawns as well as golf greens.

Prices: (lb. \$1.30) (5 lbs. \$6.25) not postpaid.

HIGHLAND BENT is a type of Colonial Creeping Bent grown in the uplands of Oregon. It is very hardy, a vigorous grower and will withstand more dry weather than other strains of Bent Grasses.

Prices: (lb. \$1.30) (5 lbs. \$6.25).

SEASIDE BENT (*Agrostis maritima*) is produced along the sea coast in Oregon in the low swampy lands. Is known as Coos County Bent, Cocoos Bent, and Coos Bent. Is fine leaved, bright green in color, and creeps both below and above the ground. It requires frequent cutting.

Prices: (lb. \$1.30) (5 lbs. \$6.25) not postpaid.

FESCUE GRASSES

These grasses have narrow, wiry leaves and grow more or less bunchy.

CHEWINGS FESCUE is New Zealand Fescue. It has a very fine blade and is a beautiful and lasting green. It is used for fairways on sandy soils and for lawns in shady places.

Prices: (lb. \$1.00) (3 lbs. \$2.85) (5 lbs. \$4.50) not postpaid.

RED FESCUE

Genuine Red Fescue is creeping. It is a suitable grass for lawns and very desirable for putting greens. A beautiful dark green color.

Prices: (lb. \$1.25) (3 lbs. \$3.70) (5 lbs. \$6.00) not postpaid.

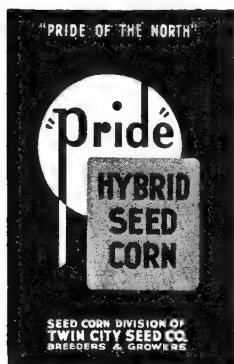
CRESTED WHEAT GRASS, Fairway Strain. Has finer and more leaves than the regular strain and can be used under dry land conditions as well as where more moisture is available. It can be used to fine advantage in lawns, fairways, school yards, parks, farm lawns and makes a dense turf and fine appearing lawn. Sow one pound to 100 square feet.

Prices: (lb. 30c) (5 lbs. \$1.35) not postpaid.

Plant Hybrid Corn

The worth of Hybrid Corn has been proven to such an extent that hybrids are being planted in greater amounts each year and in many sections have supplanted and eclipsed the open-pollinated varieties. Hybrid corn produces larger yields of both grain and fodder. Their growth and maturity is uniform. They are resistant to lodging due to greater strength in both root and stalks. They are decidedly more resistant to smut and root, stalk and ear-rot diseases. No hybrids have been developed that are recommended for dry-land planting, yet hybrids with their immense root system do withstand extreme drought and intensive heat remarkably well. Prices per bushel, f.o.b. Denver: **Pride Hybrids**, \$9.95; **Gold Seal Hybrids**, \$8.00; **Pride D32**, \$10.85.

PRIDE BRAND HYBRIDS



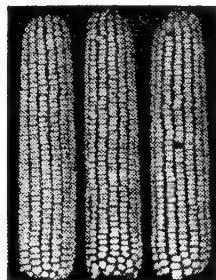
are closed formula productions developed by expert plant breeders and their value has been proven by several years of rigid tests in field trials. The entire production operation is rigidly supervised. Seed is processed, bagged and sealed by the breeder.

PRIDE B3—(80-90 days). This early yellow hybrid averages about 5 days earlier than the B17. It has ability to start fast in cold soil and hustles right through the season. It develops good sized ears at convenient height on strong shanks of medium length. Normal height 6½ to 7 feet.

PRIDE D32—(100 day). This early 100-day hybrid is slightly earlier than the standard strains of Minnesota No. 13. Its performance has been outstanding on cold or slow soils and has out-yielded later strains. Ears are large, firmly mounted on strong, long shanks to stiff, upright stalks. Kernels are well dented, deep and starchy but non-flinty. Husks open up after denting.

PRIDE D66—(108-120 day). This is an outstanding new full-season hybrid that is unusually fast starting in cold, wet soil. Has astonishing resistance to drouth, disease and lodging. Has a large, rugged root system and shows capability to withstand weather extremes. It has unusually wide adaptability. Ears are long on strong, medium length shanks mounted at uniform convenient height.

PRIDE D54—(110 day). This new hybrid replaces Tru-Krost Wis. 570. It is highly adapted to varying conditions of season, soil and moisture. The stalk and root system is very resistant to disease and drouth. Very few hybrids in its maturity class are equal in lodging resistance and stalk breakage. Ears are medium length and attached to the stalk at convenient height on strong, medium long shanks. The grain is unusually deep and closely packed on a small, fast drying cob and has good feed value.



PRIDE BRAND HYBRIDS

PRIDE B17—(90-95 day). This all-yellow Hybrid Corn is 5 to 7 days earlier than Standard strains of Minnesota 13. It is recommended for the higher altitudes in northern Colorado and Wyoming and for late planting in more favored sections. Very uniform in appearance, stiff stalked with deep disease-resistant root system.

PRIDE B77—(115 day). Full season variety of exceptional size with all around qualities of root, stalk, leaf, and ear. Produces large, thick ears and very deep, well dented kernels on a small cob. Stalks are stiff, shank short and strong. Well suited for Arkansas Valley and similar districts for grain and fodder and in place of silage corns such as Leaming, Iowa Goldmine, Reid's Yellow Dent and Red Cob Ensilage.

GOLD SEAL HYBRIDS

This corn is grown and processed for us by a Registered Colorado Pure Seed Grower from open hybrid formulas, and supervised by Colorado State authorities. Each bushel bag bears the official, registered blue tag.



COLORADO 125 (WIS. 455)—(100 day). Colorado's earliest maturing hybrid corn. It is about seven days earlier than Minnesota 13, and is adapted for northern Colorado irrigated land, 5,000 feet elevation, with comparatively short corn growing season.

COLORADO 151—(WIS. 570)—(110 day). This is a dual-purpose hybrid originally developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It is capable of producing high yields of fodder and grain. It produces showy ears, well filled to the tip with dented yellow kernels. Stalks are strong and wind-resistant. A valuable replacement for Reid's Yellow Dent.

COLORADO 175—(WIS. 625)—(115 day).

This variety produces a heavy tonnage of fodder that stays partially green even when the corn is fully mature. Deep kernels, small cobs, not flinty and easy for livestock to digest. Has standing ability superior to most hybrids. Ears stand at right height and the husks are loose.

Open-Pollinated Corn

COLORADO NO. 13 is the name given to a high yielding yellow dent corn which originated from strains of Minnesota No. 13. This corn is well adapted to regions of the state at elevations between 4,800 and 6,000 feet. It is the product of many years of careful selection. 90 to 100 days.



MINNESOTA No. 13 corn is a well known yellow dent corn well adapted to elevations between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. 90 to 100 days. The ears set about 4 feet from the ground and average 7 to 10 inches long. The kernels are wedge-shaped and of a bright, rich yellow color.

COLORADO YELLOW DENT is by no means a fixed type of corn. Sometimes the grains resemble Minnesota No. 13 and sometimes are more like Pride of the North, or whiter, resembling Swadley. This corn variety, however, is thoroughly acclimated, matures early, yields well and withstands drought very satisfactorily. 90 days.

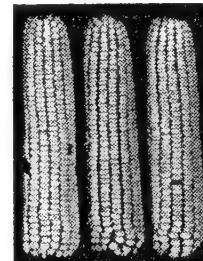
CRAWFORD'S YELLOW DENT originated in Delta County and has been found well adapted in Morgan County and similar regions. It is a deep, rough kerneled, small cob corn.

REID'S YELLOW DENT is a selected strain of the well known Reid's Corn. This variety is standard for southeastern Colorado, the Arkansas and Grand Valleys. 100 to 110 days.

IOWA SILVER MINE is a white dent corn maturing in 100 to 110 days. Is often referred to as "The National Corn." The cob is small and white. The kernels are deep, white, and rather smooth, dented but not huckle crowned. It has a deep root system which enables it to withstand drought and adverse conditions exceedingly well.

RED COB ENSILAGE is a pure white dent corn with a red cob. It matures in 110 to 115 days. Ears are large and the stalks grow 10 to 14 feet high with many broad, succulent leaves, producing an immense tonnage of excellent quality silage. Red Cob Ensilage is well adapted for silage purposes.

CALICO is a medium early, mixed dent corn maturing in 100 days. Kernels are variegated, being speckled or mottled red, white and yellow. The stalks are leafy; the ears are carried high. Calico corn has a high protein content making it a very efficient feed.



WHITE AUSTRALIAN is a hard flint corn well adapted for cool climates, short seasons and dry lands. Ears are of medium size; kernels are white, smooth, shallow, rounded and flinty. 85 to 90 days.

GEHU FLINT is a yellow dwarf, flint corn growing 4 to 6 feet high. It matures in 80 to 90 days. It is not a husking corn as the ears set close to the ground, but this makes it very desirable for early hogging down. It is the earliest yellow corn and its particular use is for short seasons and dry land planting.

SQUAW CORN is a mixture of various sorts once grown by North Dakota Indians. It is often called Blue Squaw. It is early, maturing in 90 days. The ears are small; kernels are shallow, rounded, smooth and flinty; yields well. It is selected for sections where the growing season is short where grain is required.

Prices will be made later on all open-pollinated field corn we can supply, on our Quantity Field Seed Price List.

SEED OATS

BLISS SIDE OAT is a white side oat adapted to irrigated land. This variety is noted for its abundant yield of oat hay in the mountain areas.

BRUNKER OATS are well adapted to dry land, being early maturing, smut and drought resisting. They are a red oat and were developed by the Akron Experiment Station.

BANNOCK OAT is a plump, smut-resistant, white, midseason variety that has produced higher yields than any other irrigated variety in Colorado. It is a little earlier than Colorado 37 and the straw is finer but stiff. A limited amount of registered seed is available this year.

COLORADO NO. 37 OATS. This oat is well adapted for irrigated areas of Colorado. It is a midseason white oat. It is characterized by its high yield; its straw and awnless kernels.

VICTORY OATS. Similar to No. 37.

SEED RYE

SPRING RYE is an excellent soiler and can be produced on poor, worn out land under dry conditions where other grains would fail. It is useful as a cleaning crop for the purpose of eradicating wild oats. Makes early pasture and may be cut and cured for hay. When sown with vetch its value for pasture and hay is greatly enhanced.

WINTER or FALL RYE serves a very useful purpose for pasture and hay. May be sown in the spring and summer as well as in the fall. When Winter Rye is sown after frost it goes into the following season before maturing, thus making it a biennial.

SEED WHEAT

MARQUIS WHEAT is the standard, hard, red, spring wheat for irrigated sections of the West. It is early maturing and high yielding. It is beardless, short, stiff-strawed.

KOMAR WHEAT is the name given to a bearded hard red spring wheat, produced by crossing Kota and Marquis at the North Dakota Experiment Station. After experimental trials at the Fort Collins and Fort Lewis station under irrigation and at the U. S. Dryland Station near Akron, this variety has been released as standard for Colorado on both irrigated and non-irrigated land.

REWARD WHEAT is a very new, high yielding, beardless, hard, red spring wheat for the drylands and non-irrigated areas. It has proven satisfactory under irrigated conditions where the water supply is limited. It shows promising for milling and baking.

THATCHER WHEAT. A new beardless, hard red spring wheat that yields at the Fort Collins Station about the same as Komar. It is adapted to irrigated conditions only and may replace Komar in this area. It is rust resistant.

SPELTZ or SPRING EMMER resembles barley and wheat. Is of rapid growth and ripens early. Withstands more drought and unfavorable soil and weather conditions than most grains.

BUCKWHEAT does best where the climate is moist and cool, but it is sensitive to cold. It is a short season, early-maturing crop. It can be sown quite late. It is a good crop for poor, thin land, and does well on acid soils. It is used as a soilage crop.

COWPEAS are very useful for hay, fodder, and soilage crops. They produce a long vine, usually 6 feet long, making a large yield of both hay and peas.

Prices: (lb. 20c) (5 lbs. 95c) not prepaid.

SOUTHERN BLACK-EYED PEAS resemble beans in shape, make a large vine growth and are an excellent soil improver. The peas make a most desirable and healthful table dish and are in great demand during the winter. They are also used green during the summer.

Prices: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 70c) not prepaid.

PRICES

Prices cannot be determined when catalog is printed. They will be issued later or quoted on request.



Barley

SEED BARLEY

BALD or NEPAL BARLEY. An early variety that withstands drought remarkably well and oftentimes surviving when wheat fails. It has no beard and shells off its hulls the same as wheat. A very desirable crop for green feed or hay or for grain.

LICO BARLEY is a smooth awned (without barbs or beards), six-rowed, hulled barley. It has less flinty kernels and is earlier and stiffer strawed than Trebi. Adapted to irrigated conditions.

TREBI. Six-row, bearded, hulled barley with large, bluish kernels, and comparatively weak straw. The standard for irrigated sections of the state.

BEECHER BARLEY is a new semi-smooth awned barley adapted to dry land. It is stiff strawed. Has outyielded Club Mariout and Flynn and shows a higher bushel weight.

CLUB MARIOUT BARLEY. A six-row, rough awned, hulled, early barley; particularly adapted to eastern Colorado non-irrigated plains section. Will yield one-third more than Trebi in its region of adaptation, and 70 per cent of

Trebi under irrigation. Could be used to advantage on irrigated land with early water where only one irrigation is available.

FLYNN. A six-row, smooth awned barley yielding about the same as Club Mariout. The smooth awned or thinner hull has increased its popularity in the plains area and in other non-irrigated sections of the state.

COLORADO STOCK or SAN LUIS VALLEY FIELD PEAS are valuable for their grain and straw. They provide good forage and hay and are valuable as a soilage crop. They are also excellent as a nurse crop for alfalfa. When sown for seed about 80 pounds per acre is necessary, but for hay may be sown at the rate of 100 pounds per acre and as late as July.

Prices: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 70c) not prepaid.

SAND, WINTER or HAIRY VETCH is a mighty fine crop to sow in the fall as soon as the crops have been harvested. It has also been sown in the spring. Vetch is a legume plant like alfalfa and peas. It produces hay of high protein value and is also a good soilage crop; also introduces nitrogen into the soil the same as alfalfa and clovers.

Prices not prepaid: (lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.20).

SOYBEANS are annual legumes widely adapted to various soils and not difficult to grow, are excellent as a summer catch crop and splendid soil builders. Soybean hay is one of the best roughages, and when mixed with corn they make splendid ensilage. When harvested for seed, they should not be cut until pods are fully matured and the beans hard. They may be harvested by binder or combine. Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre depending on the size of seed, method of seeding, use of crop, and soil conditions. Soil should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation.

BANSEI EDIBLE SOYBEANS. A very early type, well adapted for short season areas. Ready for picking as green shelled beans in 100 to 96 days. A fine home garden variety. Plants erect and of medium height. Pods yellow. Beans yellow, elliptical, of mild, pleasing flavor.

Prices: (lb. 35c) (5 lbs. \$1.50) (10 lbs. \$2.50) not prepaid.

ILLINI SOYBEANS. A popular, early commercial variety. Seed small and yellow. Plant tall, upright and prolific. Requires about 99 days to edible stage. Has good edible qualities as a dry bean.

MANCHU SOYBEANS mature in about 110 days. Plants stout, erect and bushy. Seed medium size, yellow and thin-skinned.

MINSOY. A fairly early maturing variety under Colorado conditions. Plants small and bushy. Pods are medium and straw colored. Seed is yellow and medium-sized.

Prices not prepaid: Illini, Manchu and Minsoy: (1 lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 70c).



Field of Soybeans

GREAT NORTHERN BEANS. also called Large White Marrowfat, White Mexican, White Kidney, and Western White Wonder. Resemble the Pinto in size and shape. Are in great demand for winter use, and will give satisfaction on either dry or irrigated land.

Prices not prepaid: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 70c).

PINTO or MEXICAN BEANS are the leading commercial beans of the West. Pinto Beans will grow on dry land, yielding as high as 1,100 pounds per acre. Are easy to grow and require little attention. There is now an established demand from eastern and southern markets.

Prices not prepaid: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 70c).

LITTLE NAVY, MICHIGAN ROBUST or PEA BEANS. The best known white bean in the world. They can be produced in the West, making good yields.

Prices not prepaid: (lb. 20c) (5 lbs. 95c).

SUNFLOWERS are a good silage crop for dry land. They may be sown earlier than corn as light frosts do not injure. The silage is very palatable and has high feeding value. Plant close in drills 4 to 5 inches apart, and rows 30 to 42 inches apart. Cultivate and handle similar to corn. Five to six pounds per acre is the usual

amount sown.

Prices not prepaid: (5 lbs. \$1.35) (10 lbs. \$2.65).

FLAX may be grown with good success in the West. It matures quickly and may be planted as late as the middle of June and make a matured crop. Takes very little fertility and moisture from the soil and yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre. May be used with success as a nurse crop for clovers and grasses, and is the most desirable crop to follow on native sod. Formaldehyde will destroy wilt germs and the seed should be treated before planting.

Price not prepaid: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 70c).

DWARF ESSEX RAPE is a forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for early crop and for fall crop in July, August, and September. It is used as a catch crop, also for summer pasture for hogs and cattle.

Prices not prepaid: (lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.20).

PEANUTS can be successfully grown in almost any place where corn succeeds, but thrive best on light sandy soil. The vines are valuable feed for horses, cattle, and sheep. One acre will produce from 1 to 8 tons of vines. We will be able to supply Improved Large Virginias and also Spanish varieties.

Prices: (lge. pkg. 10c) (lb. 30c) (5 lbs. \$1.45) not prepaid.

Larger amounts will be priced on special quantity price list issued later.

POP CORN

SOUTH AMERICAN POP CORN is also known as Argentine and has become a great favorite. It produces large yellow grains on large ears. Pops quickly, giving large yellow kernels having a color of buttered corn. Is very crisp and leaves no hard core.

LARGE SPANISH POP CORN is a large grained, flinty corn. The seed is rounded and smooth. In its growth and habits Spanish Pop Corn resembles the common varieties of flint corns. It is quite a favorite for popping.

BABY RICE POP CORN is also known as Baby or Hulless, Japanese Rice, Japanese Hulless. It is a dwarf growing, heavy yielding variety, and makes the choicest pop corn due to its fine flavor and the absence of hull or shell.

Prices on pop corn prepaid: (lb. 20c) (5 lbs. 75c).

Mangels

THE MANGEL WURZEL, also called Mangel, Stock Beet, Cattle Beet, and Field Beet, may be grown in almost any soil, but deep loams are necessary for heavy yields of the long varieties. When well grown the roots give an immense yield of very valuable food for stock. Plant early in spring in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and about ½ inch apart in the row, covering with about 1½ inches of fine soil firmly pressed down. Cultivate frequently. When about 3 inches high begin thinning and continue at intervals until the roots stand about 10 inches apart.

GIANT FEEDING or HALF SUGAR. 90 days. A very valuable variety for stock feeding on account of its high sugar content. Yields are not so large as from Mangels, but the quality is higher. Roots are long ovoid, easily gathered. The Green Top is grayish white with light bronze green shoulder, flesh white. The Rosy Top is rose colored on the upper part, lower part white, white flesh.

SUGAR BEETS. Do not yield as much tonnage per acre as Mangels, but are of superior quality on account of higher sugar content.

FREE BULLETINS
SENT ON
REQUEST

DAIRY ASSOCIATION REMEDIES

KOW-KARE is a concentrated tonic, conditioner, and regulator to promote assimilation, aid low cost milk production, and build up vigor for calving. Prices: (medium size 65c) (large size \$1.25) (6 large cans \$6.25).

GRANGE POKE ROOT COMPOUND for that serious disorder peculiar to cows—non-contagious garget. Price: (1½ lbs. 65c).

BAG BALM for teat and udder ills, and all farm healing. Price: (Big 10-oz. pkg. 60c).

BAG BALM DILATORS. For quick healing of spider, scabs, bruises, internal injuries, or for hard milkers. (25 sterilized packed in Bag Balm 60c).

HOME HELP FOR DAIRY COWS—A valuable book, free on request.

BLATCHFORD'S PRODUCTS

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL is the original substitute for milk. (25 lbs. \$1.50) (100 lbs. \$5.40).

BLATCHFORD'S CALF PELLETS. Convenient to feed. (25 lbs. \$1.50) (100 lbs. \$5.50).

Prices are not prepaid and are subject to market changes.

BLATCHFORD'S NUTRI-TABS for controlling calf scours. (Package of 24, 90c) (6 packages for \$5.00) postpaid.

GOLDEN TANKARD. 90 days. A rapidly maturing Mangel adapted to shallow land, although doing well on every soil. Tankard shaped. Roots large; thick-oval, nearly cylindrical; light gray above, deep orange below ground. Flesh golden yellow zoned white and very sweet.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP. Long reddish yellow; grows well above ground and is easy to pull. Flesh white with faint yellow tinge. Its uniform growth of large, well-shaped beets rich in saccharine, its record for producing rich milk and sweet butter, has made it the popular beet. Heavy yelder.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. 110 days. The largest and most productive Mangel. Often reaches 24 to 30 inches in length, weighing from 25 to 35 pounds. Roots are uniformly straight and well formed, and the flesh is white tinged with rose. Easily harvested, as roots grow one-half out of the ground.

Prices not prepaid: (lb. \$1.50) (5 lbs. \$7.00) (10 lbs. \$12.50).

Sugar Beet and Mangel seed in 50-lb. quantities and over will be priced on Special Field Seed Price List.

PRICES
ARE NOT
PREPAID

BERAKO—a Rotenone liquid—is being used with great success by many dairy and beef cattle raisers to control cattle grubs (ox warbles). It is easy to mix and apply as wash or spray. Write for control bulletin.

Prices: (quart \$2.60) (gallon \$8.85) (5 gallons \$36.75).

B-K POWDER. A new sterilizing and disinfecting product. It is a low-priced stabilized hypochlorite powder, and is especially adapted for the requirements of the larger users of hypochlorite, on account of its greater economy, and for those who do not object to going to the trouble of preparing a stock solution.

Prices: (small size bot. 9½ ozs. 75c) (large size bot. 1¾ lbs. \$1.50).

BLACK FLAG INSECT SPRAY kills mosquitos, flies, moths, roaches, bed-bugs, fleas, ants and many other household insects. Campers, fishermen, outdoor sportsmen spray Black Flag on tents, tourist cabins, and on their clothing as an aid in obtaining relief from flies, mosquitoes, etc. It is harmless to humans and higher animals when used as directed.

Prices: (6 oz. 10c) (pints 25c) (quarts 45c) (gal. \$1.39).

PROVET. Waterproof plastic bandage for animals for use in making an air-tight and dirt-proof coating on all types of skin breaks.

Price: (3 fluid ounces 98c).

FREE BULLETINS
SENT ON
REQUEST

Pest Exterminators

PRICES ARE
NOT PREPAID
UNLESS SPECIFIED



CYANOGAS A-DUST. also known as Cyanogas Calcium Cyanide, is a slate-gray material that gives off hydrocyanic gas upon exposure to the air. This gas is deadly to the rodent and insect pests and kills them almost immediately. The residue is harmless. The label gives full instructions for use, and further literature will be furnished on request. Also available in granular form.

Prices: (100 lbs. \$25.00) (25-lb. tin \$10.00) (5-lb. tin \$3.00) (lb. tin 75c).

CYANOGAS FOOT PUMP DUSTER for pumping Cyanogas A-Dust into rat burrows, mole runways, and for other burrowing pests. Will last indefinitely if not abused.

Price not prepaid: (\$7.00).

CYANOGAS FLAKES. Designed for use in Prairie Dog control.

Prices: (5-lb. can \$1.80) (25-lb. drum \$7.00) (100-lb. drum \$22.50).

CYANOGAS G-FUMIGANT for fumigating greenhouses, bulbs in storage, mushroom houses, flour mills, warehouses, and for grain fumigation. Two pounds to each 1,000 cubic feet of space for warehouse fumigation.

Prices: (100-lb. drum \$25.00) (25-lb. can \$10.00) (5-lb. can \$3.00). No smaller sizes.

CYANOGAS ANT KILLER is not a bait. It is different. Simply enlarge entrances of nests with long shank screw driver or pointed stick; adjust spout on can and allow a small amount of Cyanogas to flow into the enlarged hole. This immediately destroys the queen and worker ants.

Price: (4-oz. can 30c).

TERRO ANT KILLER will rid your place of ants in 24 hours. It is suitable for use in the kitchen, around the ice box, and pantry. In stores, candy cases, and ice cream cabinets. In bakeries, confectioneries, around root beer stands.

Prices: (bottle, 7-dram 25c).

ANTROL kills ants in the nests. Is a safe, sure, permanent, and scientific method. It is easy to use, economical. Safe around children and pets. Controls sweet and grease eating ants.

Antrol Ready Filled Sets containing 4 filled feeders (39c).

ACME DAWG-GONE keeps dogs away from trees, shrubs or any place used as a smelling post. Hang tube with cap and cork removed at the point of approach. The odor escapes and keeps the dogs away.

Price: (tube 25c).

COMMON SENSE COCKROACH PREPARATION.

Controls cockroaches and waterbugs. Place small pieces of the paste in cracks and crevices, behind water pipes, etc. It is ready to use.

Price: (Tube 25c).

COMMON SENSE RAT EXTERMINATOR is easy to apply; economical; very little required. Rats eat it in preference to food. It leaves no stain and dries up the carcass, leaving only the pelt.

Price: (30c each).

RAT LUNCHES. A scientifically prepared rat exterminator that may be used anywhere. Wrapped in moisture proof packages in assorted colors. Packed in cellophane bags.

Prices: (15 lunches 25c) (35 lunches 50c).

DEATH TO GOPHERS for the extermination of Gophers, Prairie Dogs, Squirrels, Ground Hogs and other rodents. Ready to use tablets make the baiting a very simple problem for golf and country clubs, parks and cemeteries, farms and ranches.

Prices: (bottle of 30 tablets 25c) (can of 125 tablets 50c).

DEATH TO MOLES. Save lawns and gardens with this ready-to-use product. Tablets containing strychnine that are introduced to runways.

Price: (Small bottle 25c).

DEATH TO MICE. Strychnine treated seed. Ready to use. Place small amount in tray or saucer near mouse entries. It costs far more to keep mice than to kill them.

Price: (1 1/4-oz. can 25c).

MOUSE SEED is a scientifically prepared mouse exterminator. It is a tiny imported seed scientifically treated in such a way that practically all the chemical is absorbed by the kernel. The mice gnaw the seed to reach the kernel, leaving the hull. Then they go outside to die.

Prices: (small pkg. 25c) (lb. can \$1.50).

WEED KILLERS

SULPHATE OF IRON—COPPERAS—is a powder that is useful in helping to control dandelion. Use 2 pounds to 1 gallon of water.

Prices: (lb. 10c) (3 lbs. 25c) (8 lbs. 50c) (20 lbs. \$1.00) (100 lbs. \$3.75).

ZOTOX CRAB GRASS KILLER is recommended for use only in the late summer and fall (after August 1st) when crab grass is in the seed forming stage. The turf grasses will be temporarily discolored. Complete directions on each bottle.

Prices not prepaid: (8-oz. bottle \$1.00) (16-oz. bottle \$1.50) (32-oz. bottle \$2.50) (5 lbs. \$4.50).

DUPONT'S AMMATE WEED KILLER based on Ammonium Sulfamate exerts only temporary soil-sterilization.

Prices not prepaid: (2-lb. bottle 75c) (6-lb. bottle \$1.80).

WEEDONE—a new weed killer is non-explosive and does not sterilize the soil, leaves no harmful residue. Most grasses will be damaged but not killed by it.

Prices: (6-oz. bottle \$1.00) (1-qt. bottle \$4.00) (gallon \$12.00) (5 gals. \$55.00).

FREE BULLETINS
SENT ON
REQUEST

Insecticides

PRICES ARE
NOT PREPAID
UNLESS SPECIFIED

POISONS are used against surface chewing or biting insects. They are sprayed on the leaves and remain in the form of a thin film, or coating. Poisons act by being taken into the stomachs of the insects while eating. In this group come Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Calcium Arsenate.



POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD is an effective insecticide for leaf eating insects on tender foliage. Prices: (lb. 33c) (4-lb. bag 72c).

ARSENITE OF ZINC. A quick killing arsenical poison especially adapted for protection against beetles common on such plants as potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants.

Price: (4-lb. bag 80c each).

CALCIUM ARSENATE. A strong, inexpensive insecticide for use on hardy foliage. Not so adhesive as Arsenate of Lead but considerably cheaper.

Prices: (lb. 26c) (4 lbs. 50c).

KRYOCIDE (as Cryolite). Can be dusted or sprayed. Severe tests show it does not injure delicate foliage. Is used to control vegetable and fruit crops. Dusting mix three to ten. Spraying dilute 2 lbs. to 50 gallons. It is as effective as Arsenite of Zinc in the control of bean beetle.

Price: (lb. 40c).

KRYOCIDE (with Sulphur) for dusting only. Prices: (lb. 50c) (3 lbs. 85c).



PARIS GREEN is a strong effective poison for leaf-eating insects. Is not recommended for use on tender foliage.

Prices: (1/4-lb. carton 18c) (lb. 52c) (5 lbs. \$2.35) (25 lbs. \$10.50).

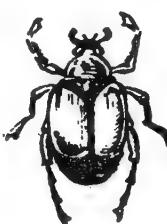
CUBOR (Rotenone Coated) DUST contains soluble and available forms of rotenone-bearing resins which materially raise the killing power by penetrating and dissolving in the natural external and internal moisture of the insect. Impregnated, not merely mixed, therefore uniform and effective and leaves no arsenical residue. Recommended for leaf-eating and sap-sucking insects.

Prices: Cubor Dust "50"—For food production only (4-lb. bag 65c). Cubor Dust "75"—For all listed uses (50-lb. bag \$7.70).

Illustrations of important leaf-eating insects:



CATERPILLAR



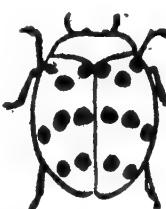
JAPANESE BEETLE



WHITE GRUB



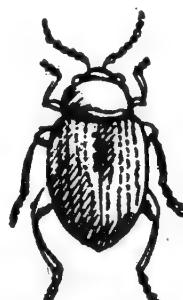
TOMATO WORM



MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE



CODLING MOTH



POTATO FLEA BEETLE

CONTACT SOLUTIONS are used to combat sucking insects and various kinds of scale. Sucking insects obtain their food by inserting tubes or bristles under the surface and sucking the plant juices. Poisons will not affect them. Contact solutions are designed to act upon these by caustic action, or by clogging up their breathing tubes.

BLACK LEAF 40. Nicotine

Sulphate is a contact spray to kill green and woolly aphis, plant lice, red spiders, cabbage aphis, onion thrips. Is very effective for use on Sweet Peas and Roses. It is also very efficient for poultry lice control at any season of the year. Is easily applied and quite economical.

Prices: (oz. 35c) (5 ozs.

\$1.05) (lb. \$2.42) (2 lbs. \$3.57) (5 lbs. \$6.70) (10 lbs. \$11.65) (50 lbs. \$46.80).

BLACK LEAF 10 DUST is a specially prepared, high-strength nicotine dust designed for remixing with standard diluents or inert material and standard insecticides. It meets the demand for a non-alkaline or neutral dust and may be mixed with a neutral carrier or combined with lead arsenate, rotenone, calcium arsenate or sulphur. Effective for control of aphis, lice and sucking insects.

Prices, not prepaid: (10-lb. tin \$4.35) (80-lb. drum \$29.20).

ROTELONE GARDEN SPRAY (NNOR).

"Double Action" NNOR Garden Spray makes available the tremendous killing power of Rotenone in a more effective form than ever. Kills by contact such garden insects as aphids, red spider, Mexican bean beetle, thrips, cabbage worm, potato bug, pea weevil, and many others. NNOR Garden Spray penetrates the hairy or waxy covering of insects. "You've got to WET them to GET them."

Prices: (1-oz. bottle 35c) (6-oz. bottle \$1.00) (16-oz. bottle \$2.15).

TOBACCO DUST, finely ground, is a very effective weapon against aphis and lice on plants. Is a splendid fertilizer also and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Keeps dogs away from shrubbery and evergreens.

Prices: (lb. 10c) (3 lbs. 25c) (100 lbs. \$4.75).

ACME SPRAY SOAP will keep tree trunks free from insects; destroys the eggs in the crevices. It is effective against lice as well as mealy bugs, and is an efficient spreader to use with other insecticides.

Prices: (lb. can 35c) (7 1/2-lb. carton \$2.15).



Insecticides-Fungicides

PRICES ARE
NOT PREPAID
UNLESS SPECIFIED

CUBOR (Rotenone Coat-ed) SULPHUR DUST "50" for beans and other vegetables. Use wherever insects and diseases attack vegetables or flowers. Rotenone content kills Mexican bean beetles,

both adults and larvae, and resistant insects attacking other vegetables. Sulphur content controls such diseases as leaf spot on beans; gives beans a firm and velvety finish. Leaves no poisonous residue. Extremely fine and fluffy.

Prices: (4-lb. bag 70c) (50-lb. bag \$7.55).

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY. An all-around garden spray that controls most garden insects. Originally made with pyrethrum only, but stocks made up hereafter will contain rotenone and a spreading agent. Sold for use in Victory Gardens. Only following sizes available:

Prices (1 oz. 35c) (4 oz. \$1.00) (pint \$2.85)

TRI-OGEN gives complete protection against all plant insects and diseases, stimulates growth.

Prices: (Economy Kit E 90c) (Small Kit A, makes 16 qts. \$1.50) (Medium Kit B, makes 64 qts. \$4.00) (Large Kit C, makes 32 gal. \$6.00).

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Repels leafhopper and flea beetle, also prevents blight. A good fungicide for vegetables, flowers and ornamentals.

Prices: (1 lb. carton 32c) (4-lb. bag 69c).

ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR.

An improved dusting sulphur for home use which can be used as liquid spray. Controls mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on vegetables, flowers and ornamentals. Price: (2-lb. carton 28c).

WETTABLE SULPHUR. Very finely screened flour of sulphur for spraying.

Prices: (4 lbs. 50c) (50 lbs. \$4.00).

DRY LIME-SULPHUR is used for dormant spraying against scale.

Prices: (1b. 35c) (5 lbs. \$1.45) (12½-lb. bags \$1.60).

ACME VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN DUST. A nicotine arsenical dust (or spray) for control of many common varieties of both sucking and leaf-eating insects. May be used without restrictions on vegetables, flowers, shrubs, vines, etc. A proven product.

Prices: (1-lb. cartons 40c each) (4-lb. bags \$1.15).

ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD.

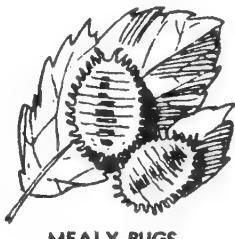
The killing ingredient is Rotenone. Acts as contact and stomach poison—non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals. Can be dusted or sprayed. For use in food production only.

Prices: (1 lb. 35c) (6 lbs. \$1.05) (50 lbs. \$7.85).

A few of the more bothersome sucking insects illustrated below:



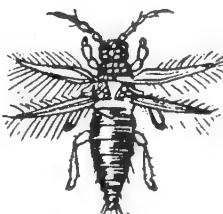
APHIS



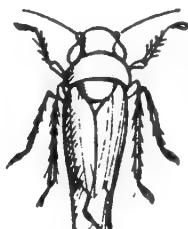
MEALY BUGS



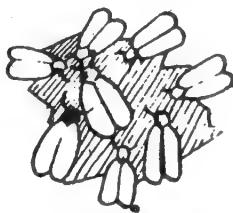
RED SPIDER



THRIP



LEAF HOPPERS



WHITE FLIES



TARNISH PLANT BUG

FUNGICIDES are used to give protection against infection by fungous diseases. They act mainly by preventing the fungus "spores" (which correspond to the seeds of higher plants) from germinating when they alight on protected foliage. Fungicides are preventives and not cures.

COPPER-HYDRO contains 26% metallic copper, twice as much as 13% Bordeaux mixture at much lower cost. Especially effective against diseases of potatoes, celery, beans, tomatoes, and wheat smut. Always uniform. Safe to foliage. Mixes well with arsenical or non-arsenical insecticides, sulphur, oil sprays, etc. Stimulates plant growth. Use as a dust or spray.

Prices: (4-lb. bag 85c) (100 lbs. \$15.50).



BLUE VITRIOL or SULPHATE OF COPPER is a preventive of smut in grain. It is very effective and probably the cheapest fungicide in use today. One pound Blue Vitriol dissolved in 20 gallons of water is sufficient to treat 30 bushels of wheat or barley for smut. Five pounds of Blue Vitriol and 5 pounds of lime added to 60 gallons of water is effective for celery spray.

Prices: (1b. 20c) (5 lbs. 90c) (10 lbs. \$1.50).

FORMALDEHYDE is of pronounced efficiency in destroying disease germs. Is successfully employed as a preventive of such fungous diseases as potato scab, onion and grain smuts, musty corn, and other affected seeds damping off of seedlings, club root of roses, etc. The dilution for most purposes is 1 pound, or pint, of formaldehyde to 15 or 20 gallons of water. One pint to 40 gallons of water will treat 30 bushels of wheat or barley, or 40 bushels of oats for smut, or 60 bushels of flax for wilt. Price: (pint 45c).

TRIANGLE BRAND COMMERCIAL FLOUR SULPHUR. 99.5% pure. Recommended as a soil corrective on alkali soils, sealing seed potatoes. It is a good fertilizer. Not recommended for dusting.

Prices: (1 lb. 10c) (3 lbs. 25c) (50 lbs. \$1.35) (100 lbs. \$2.65).

OWL BRAND SUPERFINE DUSTING SULPHUR. 99.5% pure, 93-95% passing 325 mesh. Recommended for dusting and mixing combination dusts.

Prices: (50 lbs. \$1.60) (100 lbs. \$3.15).

SWAN BRAND SUPERFINE VENTILATED SULPHUR. 97.5% pure, 93-95% passing 325 mesh, contains 2½% filler-non-lumping, free-flowing dusts. Use any type hand or power duster.

Prices: (50 lbs. \$1.70) (100 lbs. \$3.40).

Seed Disinfectants

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN, a new low cost grain disinfectant, costing only 1½ to 2½ cents per bushel. Unusually effective in controlling bunt or stinking smut in wheat; covered smut and stripe of barley; and oat smut. Is easily and quickly applied. Seed should be treated 24 hours before planting. Does not reduce drilling rates nor damage drills. One pound treats 32 bushels wheat, oats or barley.

Prices: (4-oz. can 30c) (lb. can 80c) (4-lb. can \$2.70) (25-lb. pail \$15.00).

2% CERESAN for sorghums.

Price: (1-lb. can 75c) (4¾-lb. can \$3.14).

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL, a dip disinfectant for seed potatoes. The treatment is easy and quick. It is inexpensive, as 1 pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed at a cost of 1½ to 3 cents per bushel.

Prices: (2-oz. envelope 30c) (lb. can \$1.65) (4-lb. can \$5.70) (25-lb. drum \$33.25).

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN JR. is a dust disinfectant for treating field and sweet corn. Also for preventing the seed rotting of early planted corn. It is easily and quickly applied, harmless to seed, and does not materially slow up the rate of drop nor prevent accurate planting. It costs less than 3 cents per acre for the treatment of field corn. Two ounces per bushel is required.

Prices: (1½-oz. pkg. 15c) (12-oz. can 56c) (6¼-lb. can \$3.75) (25-lb. pail \$12.50).

SEMESAN is a general disinfectant for vegetable and flower seeds or bulbs, and for certain plant diseases. It is applied by the convenient dust or liquid method, and costs from ¼ to 1 cent a pound. Sale for turf treatment is prohibited.

Prices: (½-oz. envelope 10c) (2-oz. can 40c) (12-oz. can \$1.88) (4-lb. can \$9.10) (25-lb. pail \$52.50).

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (Mercuric Chloride) for treatment of seed potatoes to control scab, maggots, and rhizoctonia. Dissolve 4 ounces of Corrosive Sublimate in warm water. Then add to cold water in a wood barrel or vat to the amount of 30 gallons. First lot, treat 1½ hours. Second lot, 1¾ hours. Third lot, 2 hours. Then throw out as the solution is worthless. Is a rank poison and care should be taken in handling it and in its disposition. Prices: (4 ozs. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.40).

YELLOW CUPROCIDE. Contains yellow cuprous oxide. Give your crop a fair start. Most soils contain plant disease organisms that are ready to attack your seeds, causing decay or "damping-off." A coating of Cuprocide is easily applied to your seeds at a cost of only a few cents per acre. It will prevent these fungi from damaging the seed. Spray on seed-bed soil and seedlings to protect the young plants from damping off. Use Cuprocide to protect the seeds, and the seedlings before they break through the soil. Controls certain foliage diseases on vegetables and flowers.

Prices: (small packet 10c) (½ lb. 30c) (1 lb. 50c) (3-lb. bag \$1.41) (case, 16 3-lb. bags \$20.16).



SPERGON is a fine yellow powder that possesses the property of good adherent to seeds. It kills harmful fungi in the soil thereby allowing seed to germinate naturally and produce healthy and vigorous seedlings, resulting in better plants and greater yields. It is safe to use.

Prices: (2-oz. pkg. 33c) (1-lb. can \$2.16) (5-lb. drums \$9.95) (10-lb. drums \$18.50).

COPPER CARBONATE is very efficient for the control of bunt or stinking smut of wheat. Two or 3 ounces of 50% plus Copper Carbonate per bushel of grain is sufficient. The value of Copper Carbonate is determined by its metallic copper content.

Prices: (5 lbs. \$1.50) (10 5-lb. cartons \$13.50).

CORONA COPPERCARB is used for killing smut spores in wheat. It contains from 18 to 20 per cent Copper Carbonate and is specially prepared to give good coverage. The label gives full instructions, further information will be furnished on request. Having a lower metallic copper content more Coppercarb is required per bushel than is required of the 50% plus Copper Carbonate, but the price is lower. 6 to 8 ounces per bushel is recommended.

Prices: (5 lbs. 90c) (10 5-lb. cartons \$8.10).

SOIL CONDITIONERS

HORTICULTURAL PEAT MOSS. For lawns, gardens, cold frames, hot beds, potting, and general planting. It is a soil conditioner, a source of humus; a means of controlling moisture, a perfect mulch. One bale will cover 100 square feet about one inch deep. Very free from dirt and not ground to a powder or dust.

(Standard bale about 38x20x18 in. \$4.25 (½ bale \$2.50) (bushel \$1.50).

SANI-SOIL is made from bark of the Redwoods, healthiest and oldest of living things. It is clean and sanitary and does not provide a breeding place for pests. It air-conditions the soil. Cuts down watering. Saves cultivation. Reduces weeding, promotes growth. Use it on flowers, shrubs, vegetables, plants, bulbs and around trees. It is easy to apply, light in weight, easy to handle.

Economical 25-pound bags: \$2.00.

POULTRY LITTER

Flaky peat moss from deposits. An efficient product for fowl and animal litter, with high water absorption. Very clean and free from dust.

(Standard bale, about 38x20x18 in. \$4.25) not prepaid.

SAVE
MATERIAL

SPRAY PUMPS

APPLY
EFFICIENTLY

PARAGON SPRAYERS are positively first-class white-washing machines as well as tree-spraying machines. The spray nozzle cannot clog, no matter how dirty the liquid, as the liquid passes through the automatic self-strainer before entering the pump. A heavy, steady pressure is easily obtained.

PARAGON No. 1. capacity 6 gallons; equipment 5 feet special 6-ply spray hose, 5 feet spray pipe, 1 brass mist spray nozzle, 1 brass straight spray nozzle, 1 steel spray nozzle for whitewash and cold water paint.

Price not prepaid (\$19.65).

PARAGON No. 3. capacity 12 gallons; equipment 7½ feet extension pipe, 10 feet 6-ply hose, 2 spraying nozzles. This machine is mounted on a strong steel frame with either one or two wheels.

Price not prepaid (\$25.95).

KNAPSACK SPRAYER. No. 1 all brass Champion Sprayer is the most powerful portable spray and agitator ever designed. A continuous spray is maintained for close work. A turn of the nozzle provides a 45-foot stream. The tank is shaped to fit a man's back, is made of brass and holds five gallons. The operating lever is placed conveniently on the right. Sprays all kinds of chemicals, whitewash, oil and cold water paint. Weighs 16 pounds.

Price not prepaid: (\$22.00).



with electric welded seams. Capacity 3½ gallons. Weight, 9 lbs. Price not prepaid: (\$4.65).

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER. The No. 21-G Dobbins Superbilt Fun-L-Fill Sprayer is built with a funnel shaped head for convenience in filling and saving of time and costly spray solutions. Easy to clean. The pump is attached to the tank by a cam lock sealing device. The tank is built for high pressure and long service if given proper care. It is galvanized

FLAME SPRAYER or WEED BURNER. An outfit of great service and utility, burns kerosene, distillate or stove oil with a flame temperature of 2000° Fahrenheit. Uses: burning weeds, brush, rubbish and trash, disinfecting poultry houses, kennels, etc. Heating water tanks and feed cookers, thawing pipes, melting ice and snow, killing grasshoppers, crickets, setting backfires for fire control. Made from heavy galvanized steel with seamless dependable pump.

Prices Not Prepaid

Dobbins No. 210, 4-gal.....	\$15.65
Aeroil No. 99 (Regular), 4-gal.....	20.00
Aeroil No. 99 (Giant), 5-gal.....	24.75

R318-B COG GEAR BARREL SPRAY PUMP. The construction is such that the entire pump sets inside the barrel bolted fast at its upper end to the head of the barrel. By this arrangement the working parts are entirely submerged in the liquid that is to be sprayed, thereby avoiding all possibilities of losing priming, doing away with the necessity of a suction pipe, placing the agitator in the bottom of the liquid in a simple form. Base fits 8x8 inch hole. Weight, 40 lbs.

Price not prepaid: (R318-B complete with 15 feet of hose and nozzle, \$17.00).
(R318 without hose or nozzle, \$12.50).

SPECIALTIES

HARCO SPRAYER. This is a new stream-lined, easy-to-use sprayer for the control of garden pests. It is equipped with a conveniently long extension rod and delivers a penetrating spray. Price: (\$2.35).

HAYES-ETTE SPRAYER. A compact, lightweight sprayer for the small garden. It is attached to the garden hose and weighs a little over a pound when filled. Sprays all modern liquid spray material free from soap. Price: (\$2.95).

ARNOLD VICTORY SPRAYER. This is a simple, practical and efficient mixing and spraying device which is attached to the garden hose in place of the regular nozzle. It consists of a transparent cartridge chamber, plastic spray cap and a removable leather washer-agitator. In the



sprayer, the Arnold Cartridges are inserted, providing a suitable spray for the control of fungus growths, plant diseases and sucking and chewing insects. The following cartridges will be available: Nic-O-Spray, Arsen-O-Spray, Sulph-O-Spray, Funguspray, Vitamin B₁, Cryolitespray, and Cleanswell.

Prices

Arnold Victory Sprayer.....	\$1.00
All cartridges, each.....	.35
12 cartridges for.....	4.00

SAVE
MATERIAL

DUSTERS

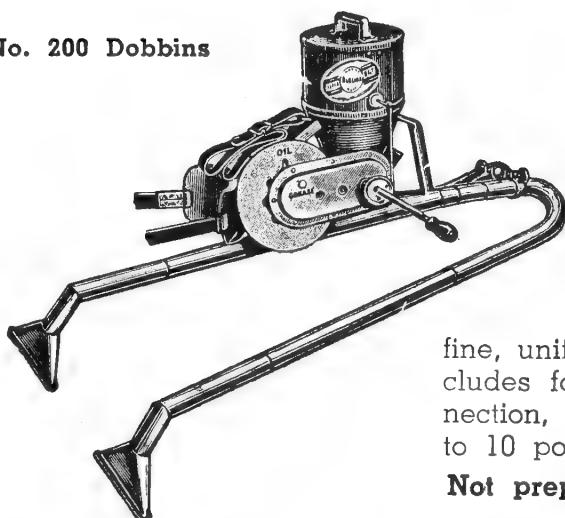
APPLY
EFFICIENTLY

MODEL C-3 ROOT CRANK

HAND GUN. A very practical duster for small acreages. Operates easily and requires no lubrication. Can be raised or lowered for high or low plants or can be swung to rear of operator. Can be adjusted instantly to distribute from one to twenty pounds of dust per acre. Hopper capacity, 7½ pounds. Net weight, 12 pounds.

Not prepaid: (Each \$19.80).

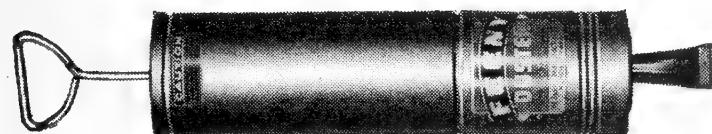
No. 200 Dobbins



MODEL C2 ROOT CHALLENGE DUSTER.

Particularly designed for market growers. Well constructed. Perfectly balanced. Feed adjustment per acre 4 to 25 lbs. Capacity, 7½ pounds.

Not prepaid: (Each \$15.40).



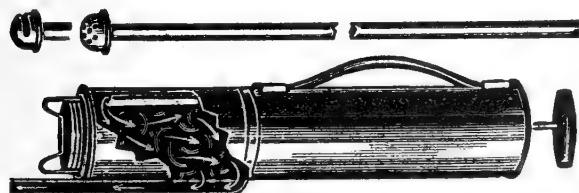
Model B

FEENEY DUSTERS, a handy size for house and garden use. Length is 16 inches. Capacity approximately 1 pint. Is ideal for applying insecticide dusts to vegetables, flowers, shrubs, small fruits. Also for use in killing moths, ants, roaches, chicken lice, etc.

Model B, not prepaid: (\$1.00).

Model F, one quart duster with long extension tube for dusting low-growing plants without stooping and two spreader nozzles.

Not prepaid: (\$1.60).



DOBBINS NEW TYPE DUST GUN. This small duster is very convenient for small plots and it will handle all powder insecticides. Will be found very suitable and handy for poultry and household dusting. Has a 24-inch extension tube, nozzles for dusting either top or underside, positive check valve. Capacity, ¾ pound. Weight, 2 pounds.

No. 132, Garden and Field Use: (\$1.20 each) not prepaid.

NO. 200 DOBBINS SUPERBILT

CRANK DUSTER. A powerful machine for field dusting and for use in large areas. Provided with a positive feed and indicator that can be quickly set to accurately control quantity. The powerful air-blast breaks up the powder to a fine, uniform dust. Dusting equipment includes four 15-inch pipes, 1 branch connection, 2 elbows, 2 nozzles. Capacity, 5 to 10 pounds. Weight, 15 pounds.

Not prepaid: (\$14.30 each).

KNAPSACK DUSTERS.

Two adjustable straps distribute the light weight across the operator's back, leaving arms and hands free. While the operator stands erect, he can reach the underside of the bottom leaves of the lowest plant, or shoot powder 30 feet in the air. Feed regulator—good, steady flow—non-corroding all brass parts—galvanized tank with a capacity of about 20 pounds. Pushing the long operating lever up and down is less work than turning a crank.

Champion Duster, Not Prepaid.....\$22.00

Stauffer Dust, Not Prepaid..... 23.00

B-K DUSTER. 1 quart powder chamber, 12-inch discharge tube, 18-inch pump. Pump and tube unscrew from powder chamber. Delivers a tremendous blast of air, user stands upright. Shipping weight, 2 lbs.

Not prepaid: (95c each).

PLANET JR. GOODS

SEED DRILLS

Permission has been granted to manufacture a small quota of seeders. We will only get a few.

WHEEL HOES

No. 12	\$12.95
No. 13	9.95
No. 19	5.75

Prices Are Not Prepaid

STEELS, SWEEPS, FURROWERS, ETC.

Supply of these is expected to be ample for 1945, as a liberal manufacturing quota has been allowed.

CATALOG

Complete Planet Jr. Catalog and Price List will be sent on request.

SACCO PLANT FOOD



SACCO (Regular 4-12-4) is a fine commercial fertilizer; a combined soil rectifier and growth producer for use on lawns, gardens, flowers, trees, potted plants and vegetables. It is a well balanced preparation containing all the feeding elements essential to the perfect growth and development of all plants. A single Sacco application can be depended upon to make grass and vegetables grow vigorously, and to

make flowers and shrubbery beautiful with blooms and foliage. This plant food gives quick results, is easy to apply, and very economical. Use 2 to 4 pounds per 100 square feet on lawns. Manufacture is limited. Offered for use on lawns, shrubs, and for commercial growing.

Prices not prepaid: (5-lb. pkg. 45c) (10-lb. pkg. 85c) (25-lb. bag \$1.50) (50-lb. bag \$2.50) (100-lb. bag \$4.00).

SUPERPHOSPHATE (45% Acid or Rock Phosphate) is a water soluble combination of phosphoric acid and lime which is formed by the action of sulphuric acid on raw phosphate rock, one of the elements required in a balanced fertilizer. It aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. Superphosphate is not offered for growing commercial crops at these prices.

Prices not prepaid: (5 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. 65c) (25 lbs. \$1.00) (50 lbs. \$1.75) (100 lbs. \$3.25).

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is a valuable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. It will stimulate growth almost immediately. It is also used for top-dressing lawns, producing a thick, velvet growth and discouraging the weeds. It is a highly concentrated nitrogenous product, containing 25 1/4 per cent ammonia, 20 3/4 per cent nitrogen. Not offered for growing commercial crops at these prices.

Prices not prepaid: (5 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. 65c) (25 lbs. \$1.20) (50 lbs. \$1.70) (100 lbs. \$3.00).

NITRATE OF SODA is valuable for the nitrogen it contains. It is an excellent stimulant and is used in addition to other fertilizers. Hastens crop maturity because its action is quick. Contains about 20 per cent nitrogen. Not offered for growing commercial crops at these prices.

Prices not prepaid: (5 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. 65c) (25 lbs. \$1.20) (50 lbs. \$1.70) (100 lbs. \$3.40).

VIGORO PLANT FOOD

VIGORO is a specially prepared plant food for better lawns, flowers, and gardens. It provides an economical, practical and effective way to secure fine results. It is clean, odorless, easy to apply. Can be sown by hand like grass seed or applied with a spreader. Complete directions for applying Vigoro for all plants are contained in every bag.



Prices, Standard Vigoro (4-12-4) for lawns, shrubs and for commercial growing: (lb. 10c) (5-lb. pkg. 45c) (10-lb. pkg. 85c) (25-lb. bag \$1.50) (50-lb. bag \$2.50) (100-lb. bag \$4.00).

PRATTS REMEDIES

Pratts Health Book sent on request

POWDERED LICE KILLER. (14 oz. 30c) (2 lbs. 60c).

POULTRY REGULATOR. (2 3/4 lbs. 60c) (6 lbs. \$1.20) (12 1/2 lbs. \$2.00) (25-lb. drum \$3.50) (100-lb. bag \$10.50).

R-P TABLETS (Formerly Roup Tablets). (Small pkg. 30c) (Medium pkg. 60c).

CHICK TABLETS. (Small pkg. 30c) (Medium pkg. 60c).

C-KA-GENE. (Treatment for 100 chicks \$1.35).

ZENE-A-TROL. (1/2 lb. \$1.00) (1 lb. \$1.50).

SPLIT-ACTION N-K CAPSULES.

Adult Size	Chick Size
(50 Tablets \$.85)	(50 Tablets \$.55)
(100 Tablets 1.50)	(100 Tablets 1.00)
(500 Tablets 5.50)	(500 Tablets 3.75)
(1000 Tablets 10.00)	(1000 Tablets 6.50)

POULTRY WORM POWDER. (Treatment for 50 hens 60c) (Treatment for 100 hens \$1.00).

PIK-NO-MOR. (5 oz. 60c) (1 lb. \$1.35).

POULTRY INHALANT. (Pint 70c) (Quart \$1.25).

ROOST PAINT. (1/2 pint \$1.00) (Pint \$1.75) (Quart \$2.50).

DISINFECTANT for stock and poultry. (Quart 65c) (Gallon \$1.75).

FLY SPRAY for animals. (Gallon \$1.75).

HOG POWDER. (3 lbs. 60c) (7 lbs. \$1.20).

ANIMAL REGULATOR. (2 1/2 lbs. 60c) (6 lbs. \$1.20).

PRATTS DOG CUBES. (1 lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 55c) (25 lbs. \$2.25) (100 lbs. \$8.65).

SAVE
TIME

SUNDRIES

SAVE
CROPS

Germaco Hotkaps

HELP YOU GROW Earlier, Hardier, Vegetables, Flowers

Germaco HOTKAPS—strong little hot-houses—protect plants from destructive frost, storms, insects. University Agricultural Experiment Station tests prove HOTKAPS increase total yield 18 to 51 per cent, promote bigger fruits and vegetables, ripen plants three weeks earlier. Quick, easy to set, instructions on package. 100 million used by successful growers. Beat everyone with first vegetables, flowers.

Market Growers: University tests prove Germaco HOTKAPS nearly **double** your **early** marketable yield per acre, help you get highest out-of-season prices. Premium profits pay for them many times over. Crop failure is costly—HOTKAPS protection is cheap! Order today.

(25 Hotkaps with Setter 50c).

(1,000 for \$11.00) (5,000 lots, \$10.75 per M) (10,000 lots, \$10.50 per M) (250, with Setter and Tamper, \$3.50) (100 with Setter and Tamper, \$1.95). Postage extra. Write for Free Booklet.

(1,000 HOTENTS (for earlier, longer protection) \$14.40).

PAXTON HOT HOUSES speed the growth of Tomatoes, Cantaloupes, Peppers, Melons, Squash, etc., from two to four weeks. Produce earlier crops. They are 12 inches in diameter and 11 inches in height, allowing maximum growth and longer protection. The temperature inside is from 10 to 20 degrees warmer than outside. Easily and quickly set.

Prices not prepaid: (100 for \$2.00) (1000 for \$16.00) (Cardboard Setters 20c each).

ATLACIDE WEED KILLER

This is a non-poisonous chlorate weed killer—harmless to hands and harmless to stock. Kills poison ivy, Canada thistle, quack grass, wild morning glory and other weeds and grass. May be applied dry, or in solution with a sprinkling can or pressure sprayer. Complete bulletin furnished. For the duration, available in 100-pound drums only, which is enough for 10,000 square feet.

Price not prepaid: (\$9.25 per 100 pounds).

HOSE GOODS

HAYES 25 TO 1 PROPORTIONER to apply Vitamin B₁, liquid and soluble fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, weed killers economically, safely and easily through the garden hose. Attach Proportioner to hydrant, mix the concentrate with water, drop suction hose into container, attach garden hose to Proportioner. Use a free-flowing nozzle on the end of the hose. Turn on the hydrant and apply same as sprinkling. The Jet mixes the spray accurately.

Price: (\$1.95) postpaid.

FULFLOW PLASTIC NOZZLE. Non-adjustable, throws a full stream.
(Each 25c) postpaid.

PETITE PLASTIC NOZZLE. Adjustable for spray, straight stream or shut-off.
(Each 45c) postpaid.

GLAMOUR PLASTIC NOZZLE. Leak-proof, adjustable for spray, stream or shut-off.
(Each 75c) postpaid.

GARDEN-V-SPRINKLER. All steel construction, rust-proofed inside and out with durable paint. A wonderful spray through one large hole that will not clog. Base 5 inches wide, weight 1 lb.
(Each 48c) postpaid.

PERFECT CLINCHING HOSE MENDERS. These are self fastening—no bands, bolts or wires are required. Fingers are non-cutting. For 5/8 and 3/4 inch hose.
(Each 12c) (2 for 22c) postpaid.

PERFECT CLINCHING HOSE COUPLINGS. Attach to hose same as Hose Menders. Complete coupling, male and female ends for 5/8 and 3/4 inch hose (25c) (Female ends 15c) postpaid.

BIRD FOOD. Prices Not Prepaid

CANARY seed forms the basis of all bird seeds.
(lb. 25c) (2 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. \$2.25).

LARGE IMPORTED RAPE or DWARF ESSEX RAPE.
(lb. 25c) (2 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. \$2.25).

SMALL or SWEET GERMAN RAPE.
(lb. 30c) (2 lbs. 55c) (10 lbs. \$2.50).

STERILIZED HEMP.
(lb. 35c) (2 lbs. 65c) (10 lbs. \$3.00).

LETTUCE SEED, white.
(lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.00).

MILLET SEED, large yellow, and small red.
(lb. 10c) (2 lbs. 15c) (10 lbs. 60c).

SUNFLOWER SEED, selected and recleaned for parrots.
(lb. 30c) (2 lbs. 55c) (10 lbs. \$2.65).

GOLD SEAL MIXED BIRD SEED. (Dated when packed.) Containing recleaned canary, rape, hemp, millet, lettuce seed in proper proportions.
(lb. 30c) (2 lbs. 55c) (10 lbs. \$2.50).

INDEX

ACHILLEA	54	Chinese Cabbage	7	Gypsophila	39, 55
Acroclinium	38	Chives	35	HAWTHORNE	69
Ageratum	35, 38	Chrysanthemum	54, 55	Hedge Plants	60
Alfalfa	76	Chrysanthemum Daisy	41	Hegari	77
Alyssum	38, 54	Citron	19	Helianthus	50
Amaranthus	38	Clarkia	35, 42	Helichrysum	44
Amaryllis	60	Clematis	54, 61	Heliotrope	44
Amoor River Privet	60	Clovers	80	Hollyhocks	44
Anchusa	38, 54	Cockscomb	41	Honey Dew	19
Antirrhinum	38, 50	Collards	9	Honeysuckle	61, 65
Ant Killers	87	Collections	36, 37	Horseradish Roots	35
Anthemis	54	Columbine	42, 55	Hose Goods	95
Apples	70, 71	Coreopsis	42, 55	Hotkaps	95
Apricots	72	Corn	10, 11, 42, 82, 83, 85	Hyacinth Bean	44
Arctotis	38	Cosmos	42	Hydrangea	65
Artichoke	2, 35	Cotoneaster	64	Hypericum	65
Asparagus	2, 35	Cress	9	ICELAND POPPY	49
Aquilegia	42, 55	Crested Wheat Grass	78, 81	Implements	92, 93
Ash	68	Cucumbers	13	Insecticides, etc.	87, 88, 89
Asters	35, 39, 54	Currants	73	Ipomoea	46
Atlacide	95	Cyanus	39, 41	Iris	56
BABY'S BREATH	39, 55	DAHLIA	42, 58, 59	Ivy	61
Bag Balm	86	Daisies	35, 42	JAPANESE HOP	44
Balloon Vine	40	Delphinium	35, 43, 55	Job's Tears	44
Bachelor Button	39	Dewberries	74	Joseph's Coat	38
Balsam	40	Dianthus	55	Junipers, Spreading	70
Barberry	64	Digitalis	43	KAFIR	77
Barley	84	Dill	9	Kale	15
Beans	2, 3, 4, 85	Dogwood	64	Kentucky Blue Grass	81
Beauty Bush	64	Dolichos	44	Kochia	44
Beets	4, 86	Dusters	93	Kohlrabi	14
Begonias	60	Dusty Miller	42	Kow-Kare	86
Birch	68	EGGPLANT	14, 35	LACE FLOWER	40
Bird Food	95	Elder	65	Lady Slipper	40
Blackberries	74	Elm	68	Lantana	44
Black-eyed Susan	40	Endive	14	Larkspur	35, 44
Bleeding Hearts	54	Eschscholtzia	40	Lathyrus	43, 52
Blue Grama Grass	79	Euonymus	64	Lawn Grass Seeds	81
Blue Lace Flower	40	European Privet	60	Leek	15
Boysenberry	73	Evening Primrose	49	Lettuce	16, 17
B-K Products	86	Evergreens	70	Lilac	65, 66
Broccoli	5	Everlasting Flowers	43	Lilies	56
Brome Grass	78	Everlasting Sweet Peas	43, 52	Lily of the Valley	56
Broom Corn	77	FARM SEEDS	76-86	Linden	68
Buckwheat	84	Feeds and Remedies	86	Linum	45
Butterfly Bush	64	Ferns	56	Lobelia	45
CABBAGE	6, 7, 35	Fertilizers	94	Lupines	35, 45, 55
Cacalia	40	Feverfew	43	MAGNOLIA	68
Caladium	60	Field Corn	82, 83	Mangels	86
Calendula	35, 40	Flax	55, 85	Maple	68
California Poppy	40	Floss Flower	35, 38	Marigold	35, 45
Calliopsis	40	Flowering Almond	69	Marvel of Peru	43
Campanula	35, 41	Flowering Crab	69	Maticaria	43
Candytuft	35, 40	Flowering Quince	69	Mignonette	46
Cane	77	Flowering Trees	69	Millet	78
Cannas	40, 57	Flower Seeds	38-53	Milo Maize	77
Canterbury Bells	35, 41	Forget-Me-Not	35, 43	Mint	35
Cantaloupe	19	Four O'Clock	43	Mock Orange	66
Carnation	35, 41, 55	Foxglove	43	Moonflower	46
Carrots	8, 9	Fungicides, etc.	89	Morning Glory	46
Castor Oil Bean	41	GAILLARDIA	43	Moss Rose	49
Cauliflower	5, 35	Garden Tools	92, 93, 95	Mountain Ash	68
Celeriac	9	Garlic	15	Mourning Bride	46
Celery	12, 35	Geranium	43	Muskmelon	18
Celosia	41	Gladioli	57	Mustard	15
Centaurea	41	Globe Amaranth	43	Myosotis	35, 43
Ceresan	90	Godetia	35, 43	NASTURTIUMS	46, 47
Chard, Swiss	29	Golden Bell	65	Nemesia	47
Cherries	72	Gooseberries	73	Nicotiana	47
Chicory	9	Gourds	44	Nigella	47
		Grapes	75	Nitragin	91
		Grasses	78, 79, 80, 81	Nudicaule	49

OAK	69	Pyrethrum	49	Sunflowers	50, 85
Oats	83	RADISHES	28-29	Sweet Clover	80
Okra	15	Ranunculus	60	Sweet Corn	10, 11
Olive, Russian	69	Rape	85	Sweet Peas	51, 52, 56
Onions	22, 23	Raspberries	74	Sweet Potatoes	35
Onion Plants	23	Red Clover	80	Sweet Scented Shrub	67
Onion Sets	23	Remedies	86, 94	Sweet Sultan	52
Oriental Poppy	55	Rhubarb	27, 35	Sweet William	52
Ornamental Shrubs	64	Ricinus	41	Swiss Chard	29
Ornamental Plum	69	Rose of Sharon	66		
Oyster Plant	29	Roses	62, 63	TAMARIX	67
PAINTED DAISY	41	Rutabaga	34	Timothy	79
Pansies	35, 47	Rye	83	Tithonia	52
Paris Green	88	SACCO	94	Tobacco	29
Parsley	21	Sage	27, 35	Tomatoes	32, 33, 35
Parsnips	21	Salpiglossis	35, 49	Tools, etc.	91, 92-94
Pasture and Hay Grasses	78, 79	Salsify	29	Transplanting Bands	91
Peaches, Vine	19	Salvia (Scarlet Sage)	35, 50	Trees	68-72
Peanuts	85	Savoy Cabbage	7	Trollius	56
Pears	72	Scabiosa	46, 50, 56	Tuberose	60
Peas	24, 25, 84	Scarlet Runner Bean	50	Turnips	34
Peat Moss	90	Schizanthus	50	Tufted Pansies	35, 47
Peonies	59	Sedum	56		
Peppers	26, 35	Seed Disinfectants	90, 91	VEGETABLE Plants and Roots	35
Perennial Flax	55	Seeders	91	Vegetable Seeds	2-34, 36
Perennial Flowers	54, 55	Semesan	90	Verbena	35, 52
Pest Exterminators	87	Shade Trees	69	Vetch	84
Petunia	35, 47, 48	Shasta Daisies	42	Viburnum	67
Phlox	35, 49, 56	Shrubs	64-67	Vigoro	94
Physocarpus	66	Smilax	50	Vines	61
Pinks	49	Snapdragon	35, 50	Viola Cornuta	52
Plants	35	Snowball	67	Violet	35, 52
Plant Protectors	95	Snow-on-the-Mountain	50	Vitamin B-1	91
Plant Stimulants	91	Soil Bacteria	90, 91		
Planters	91, 93	Sorghums	77	WALLFLOWER	52
Platycodon	56	Soybeans	85	Water Cress	9
Plums	71	Speltz	84	Water Glass Egg Preserver	98
Pop Corn	85	Spinach	31	Watermelon	20
Poplar	69	Spirea	66, 67	Weed Killers	87, 95
Poppies	40, 49, 55	Sprayers, Dusters	92, 93, 95	Weeping Deciduous Trees	69
Portulaca	49	Squash	30	Weigela	67
Potatoes	25, 35	Statice	35, 50, 56	Western Wheat Grass	78
Potato Eyes	25	Stock Beets	86	Wheat	84
Poultry Remedies	94	Stocks	35, 50	Wild Cucumber	52
Primrose	49	Strawberries	75	Willow	69
Privet	60	Strawflowers	44	Wisteria	61
Prunus	69	Sudan Grass	77		
Pumpkins	27	Sumac	67	XERANTHEMUM	52

AMOUNT OF VEGETABLE SEEDS SOWN TO THE ACRE—See Page 99

SUITABLE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING TREES AND PLANTS

NOTE —Depending on method of cultivation. In planting in the home garden for hand cultivation you can set plants or trees closer.	
Apples, Standard	25 to 35 feet
Apples, Dwarf	10 to 12 feet
Pears, Standard	20 to 25 feet
Pears, Dwarf	10 feet
Peaches and Apricote	18 to 22 feet
Cherries, Sweet	30 to 35 feet
Cherries, Sour	18 to 22 feet
Plums and Prunes	20 to 25 feet
Quinces	15 to 18 feet
Walnuts	40 to 50 feet
Currants	3 by 6 feet
Gooseberries	3 by 6 feet
Raspberries	3 by 6 feet
Strawberries, in hills	2 by 3 feet
Strawberries, matted rows	2½ by 4 feet
Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½ feet
Asparagus, in fields	1 by 4 feet
Rhubarb	3 by 6 feet
Logans and Cory Blackberries—	
Rows	6 to 9 ft. apart
Plants in the row	6 to 10 ft. apart
Grapes—	
Rows	6 to 9 ft. apart
Plants in the row	6 to 10 ft. apart

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

1 by 2 ft.	21,780	6 by 8 ft.	907
1 by 3 ft.	14,520	6 by 6 ft.	1210
1 by 4 ft.	10,890	8 by 8 ft.	680
1½ by 2 ft.	14,520	10 by 10 ft.	430
1½ by 3 ft.	9,680	12 by 12 ft.	302
2 by 3 ft.	7,260	15 by 15 ft.	193
2 by 4 ft.	5,445	16 by 16 ft.	170
3 by 4 ft.	3,630	18 by 18 ft.	134
3 by 5 ft.	2,904	20 by 20 ft.	109
3 by 6 ft.	2,420	25 by 25 ft.	70
4 by 4 ft.	2,722	30 by 30 ft.	48
4 by 6 ft.	1,815	40 by 40 ft.	27

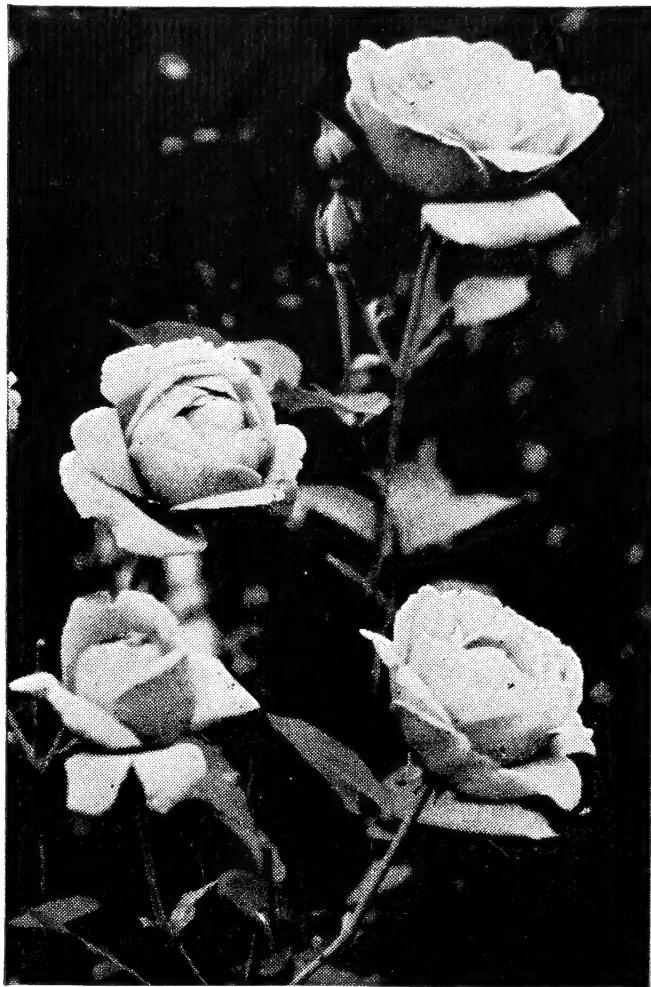
INTEREST TABLE

The following will be found convenient in the absence of extended interest tables:

To find the interest on a given sum, for any number of days at any rate of interest.

At 3%, multiply the principal by the number of days and divide by.....	120
At 4%, as above and divide by.....	90
At 5%, as above and divide by.....	72
At 6%, as above and divide by.....	60
At 7%, as above and divide by.....	52
At 8%, as above and divide by.....	45
At 9%, as above and divide by.....	40
At 10%, as above and divide by.....	36

Special Prices On Fruits, Ornamental Shrubs, Perennials



Mrs. E. P. Thom

ROSES

The most popular flower in the garden. From our years of experience selling roses we have chosen those varieties we feel are most hardy and suitable for our western climate. Be assured of strong, husky plants and order "Western Roses." Our choice from regular No. 1 stock listed on pages 62 and 63, except patent roses.

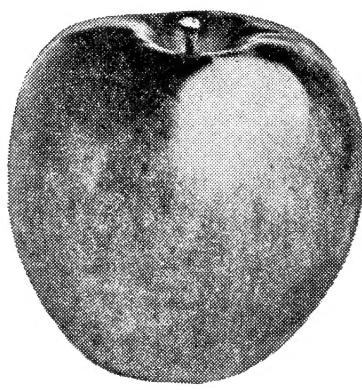
89c

Each

\$9.79

Dozen

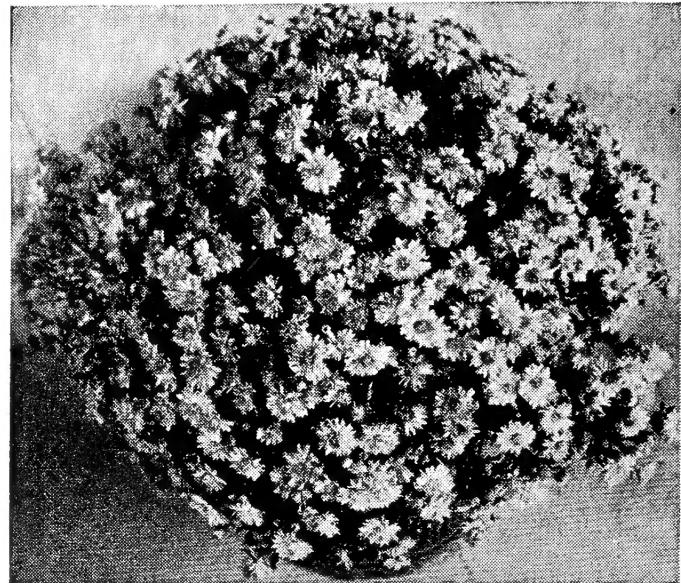
Postage, 10c each; 36c dozen
See page 62



QUINTUPLETT APPLES

Five different varieties of apples grafted on one understock. Usually includes early, fall and winter types. Very good for the back yard garden where there is room for a few trees and a variety is wanted.

\$2.60 Each
Postage, each 15c, 2 for 21c **\$4.90**



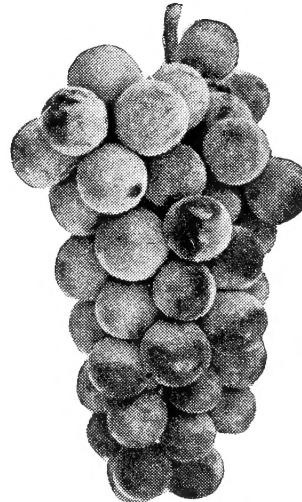
Cushion Mums

**A Flower Garden Is Not Complete
Without a Good Selection of Mums**

CUSHION MUMS

A hundred blooms on one plant the first year. Hardy and of rapid growth, these bedding mums deserve a place in your flower garden. Their low-growing symmetrical mounds of colorful flowers will win a place in the heart of any garden lover.

5 Your choice of 5 Cushion Mums **\$1.19**
See page 54
Postpaid



GRAPE

CONCORD SEEDLESS. The same color and goodness in flavor as the original Concord but no seeds. Very good for jams and jellies.

\$1.19 Each
Postage, each 11c, 3 for 17c **\$3.05**

ORNAMENTAL PLUM

One of the hardiest and most attractive shrubs for western climatic conditions. Beautiful bronze or reddish-purple foliage and growth that can be easily trained. Edible fruit good for jams and jellies on some varieties. For detailed description of varieties, see page 69.

One each of the four listed on page 69, 4 for

\$3.59
Postage, 24c